FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 148 1 August 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Conclusion of Geneva Nuclear Test Talks Cited AA 1
Israelyan Comments on Geneva Disarmament Talks [Warsaw PAP] AA 1
Article Views Implications of U.S. SALT Stance AA 2
[Nesterov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Jul]
U.S. View on Medium-Range Missiles Scored AA 3
[Gudilov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Aug]
West's Attitude Toward Arms Proposals Criticized AA 5
[Vasin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Jul]
Correspondent Describes Nuclear Test Monitoring AA 6
[Pokrovskiy in PRAVDA 26 Jul]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Impact of Gorbachev Vladivostok Speech Assessed CC 1
Yevdokimov Commentary CC 1
Biryukov Commentary CC 1
Krasikov on Asia-Pacific Role CC 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 31 Jul]
Scientist Comments CC 5
[Kim in PRAVDA 31 Jul]
News Session Marks Helsinki Final Act Anniversary CC 6
More From Grinevskiy CC 7
Lower Thresholds Possible CC 7
EEC Accepts CEMA Offer of Cooperation Talks CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gromyko Receives Message of Thanks From Reagan A 1
Reagan Intends To Extend Sanctions Against Libya A 1
Further Commentaries on Bush's Mideast Visit A 1
U.S. Policy Denounced [Zlatorunskiy] A 1
Partial Results Analyzed A 2
Arrives in Amman A 3
Reagan, Weinberger Hold 'Arm-Twisting' Session [Turkatenko] A 3
Increase in Secret Military Projects Reported [Knyazov] A 4
Leading Dailies Pay Tribute to Averall Harriman A 4
Vasilyev Recalls Meetings [PRAVDA 28 Jul] A 4
Matveyev Praises Career [IZVESTIYA 29 Jul] A 5
Former U.S. Envoy on 'Secret' Accord With Japan [Logachev] A 6

CHINA

KYODO: Talyzin To Visit in 'Autumn' B 1
CHINA DAILY Cites Gorbachev Talks Offer B 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 31 Jul]
'Broad Prospects' Seen for USSR-PRC Cooperation B 1

SOUTH ASIA

Najibullah Expounds on USSR Troop Cutback D 1
[PRAVDA 31 Jul]
DRA-Pakistan Negotiations Resume in Geneva D 2
Talks Previewed [Andrianov] D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Truong Chinh Sends Message of Thanks to Gorbachev E 1
[PRAVDA 31 Jul]
Reasons for Tension in Southeast Asia Examined E 1
[Kuzmichev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Jul]
Burmese Envoy Presents Credentials to Demichev E 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Matveyev Analyzes Hassan-Peres Talks H 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 Jul]
Shevardnadze Receives Outgoing Algerian Envoy H 2
[PRAVDA 30 Jul]
Further Reportage on Kapitonov-Salih Talks H 2
[PRAVDA 28 Jul]
Omani Envoy Presents Credentials to Demichev H 3
[IZVESTIYA 20 Jul]
Ambassador to PDRY Relieved of Position H 3
[PRAVDA 17 Jul]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Zholkver Attacks U.S., UK South Africa Policy J 1
Report of U.S.-RSA Intelligence Link Assessed J 1
Naval Vessel Concludes Ethiopian Port Call J 2
[IZVESTIYA 28 Jul]
IZVESTIYA Cites Sudan Aide on USSR Ties [6 Jul] J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Praises Sandinist Regime's 7th Anniversary [19 Jul] K 1
Nicaragua Protests U.S. Sponsored Contra Meeting [Gorbunov] K 2
Comparison of Joint Uruguayan Communique K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Set Up of Human Rights Commission Announced R 1
Alcohol Prices To Rise, Others To Fall 1 Aug R 1
Additional Reports on Gorbachev Far East Visit R 2
Navy Day -- 27 July R 2
Gorkom Secretary's 28 July Speech R 4
Returns to Moscow 31 July R 7
Comparison of Gorbachev Vladivostok Speech R 7
Continuing Reportage on Chernobyl Accident R 9
Punishment for Officials R 9
[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 27 Jul]

Petrosyants on Lessons of Chernobyl R 10
[Pokrovskiy in PRAVDA 31 Jul]
Scientists Describe Cleanup R 13
[Aleksandrov, Melchin in NEW TIMES 28 Jul]
Supreme Soviet 25 July Presidium Session Reported R 17
[PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Control Committee Criticizes Gosplan Institute R 18
[PRAVDA 28 Jul]
Light Industry Ministry Shortcomings Criticized R 20
Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Government Session R 20
[IZVESTIYA 23 Jul]
Report on Nikonov's Tour of Moldavian SSR R 21
[PRAVDA 21 Jul]
Sumy Machine Building Seminar Concludes R 22
[PRAVDA 27 Jul]
Leningrad Shops Extend Sales Hours R 22
Alcohol Sales Reduced in Uzbekistan Town R 22

CONCLUSION OF GENEVA NUCLEAR TEST TALKS CITED

LD312240 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva August 1 TASS -- Soviet-American talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapons tests have closed here. The talks cover the whole range of control issues and of outlining ways towards total renunciation of nuclear testing. Broad discussions and a detailed exchange of views have been held. Both sides intend to meet again Geneva early in September 1986 after the break announced on August 1 for a further study of the issues under discussion.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD311230 Warsaw PAP in English 1230 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 31 -- Chief Soviet delegate to the 40-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva granted an interview to PAP's Edward Dylawerski, evaluating the current state of the disarmament negotiations and debates in the Swiss capital.

Ambassador Viktor Israelyan started by saying that the contents and character of any diplomatic negotiations depend on the political will on the part of the governments involved. "In tune with an agreement reached in November last year between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan concerning a speeding up of the disarmament negotiation process, the Soviet Union continues to do all that is possible to speed up both bilateral and mutilateral negotiations," he said. "It can be seen from Gorbachev's speeches and in many Soviet proposals. The Soviet stand on acceleration of disarmament talks has passed the test of deeds, which cannot be said of the other side.

"So far I can see no new situation as far as the American stance is concerned. No new American proposals have been tabled, for instance, in the talks on a chemical weapons ban, in which I am taking part. The same could be said of the talks on a nuclear test ban," Israelyan said. Nuclear arms, which constitute the single most important issue in disarmament negotiations, has not become a topic of a disarmament conference yet, he added. "We have many concrete drafts and proposals. Also Soviet proposals have been put forth concerning a ban on the use of nuclear arms or termination of nuclear testing.

"But the decisive issue is the presence of political will towards agreements or conventions. If it existed on the part of the Western states, agreements could be reached even within several months," Israelyan assured. "The same applies to the chemical weapons talks. We have made many important suggestions on the elimination of chemical weapons. There was a role here also with the Polish delegation to the disarmament conference. The coordinator for the chemical arms ban, head of the Polish delegation also led the disarmament conference's committee for the chemical weapons ban.

"But here the issue is also the U.S. openness to discuss a convention on a chemical weapons ban. If it was there, the convention could be signed still this year," he said. "Still, if we talk about disarmament, then nuclear arms are the most important question. There is no alternative to nuclear disarmament.

"However, the world has not two but five nuclear powers and no nuclear disarmament will be possible without the other ones joining it. The disarmament conference grouping all the five nuclear powers is a good forum for not just bilateral, but multilateral talks on nuclear disarmament, to which the USSR attaches greatest importance. But so far it has failed to produce the full results for which it has been called," Israelyan told PAP.

ARTICLE VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. SALT STANCE

PM300918 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 86 Second Edition p 5

[Colonel A. Nesterov article: "Where This Could Lead"]

[Text] The world public, perturbed by the White House's announcement of its refusal to fulfill the SALT I Interim Agreement and the SALT II treaty, is asking: Where could this lead?

The answer is evident: Whereas fully defined limitations on U.S. and USSR strategic offensive arms have existed hitherto, now all barriers blocking the path of the arms race are being eliminated. Specifically, there will be no limitations on the total number of strategic delivery vehicles, the number of MIRVed strategic delivery vehicles, the number of warheads on each ABM and SLBM type, and the number of cruise missiles on heavy bombers. Nor will there by any qualitative limitations at all on strategic offensive arms and their modernization, as envisaged by SALT II.

The question of how the Pentagon intends to make practical use of its refusal to observe agreements that have proved their worth has been considered at length by the U.S. press for some time now. It is being pointed out that the main efforts will now be directed toward the mass deployment of long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes; the fitting of the entire pool of heavy bombers with such missiles; the replacement of "Minuteman-2" missiles (with one warhead) by "Minuteman-3" missiles (with three warheads); the development [razrabotka] of "Midgetman," another new type of mobile ABM, in addition to the MX missile; and the utilization of other opportunities for unrestricted buildup of its nuclear arms. In other words, the repudiation of the agreements by the White House gives the green light to an uncontrolled arms race along all avenues and undermines strategic stability.

Nor is this the full extent of the negative consequences stemming from the demolition of the SALT I Interim Agreement and the SALT II treaty. Agreements on the most complex questions in the sphere of international security, which had previously seemed insoluble, were reached for the first time in the seventies. A legal treaty basis was laid for the first time, regulating the activity of states in the sphere of strategic arms and helping the elaboration of new and even more radical steps toward the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. In the Joint Statement of Principles and Basic Guidelines for Subsequent Negotiations on the Limitation of Strategic Arms -- a component of the SALT II treaty -- the sides pledged in particular to pursue significant, not only quantitative but also qualitative, reductions of strategic offensive arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The U.S. departure [vykhod] from the SALT treaties will mark the beginning of the destruction of the system of treaties and agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, which was created with such difficulty. The degree of mistrust will rise sharply, undermining the stability of international relations still further. While the task of arms limitation is already exceptionally complex, in future it will be even more complicated.

The following question arises in the prevailing situation: What attitude should be adopted toward the U.S. Administration's thesis that SDI will save the world from nuclear weapons? The U.S. President's repudiation of SALT I and SALT II clearly shows that this thesis is just a propaganda bluff. In reality, the United States is striving to create [sozdavat] space-strike weapons and build up strategic offensive weapons simultaneously. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the 1981 "all-embracing strategic program" and the 1983 so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" adopted by the U.S. Administration.

Having launched the programs in question and then abandoned the pledges given in the strategic arms limitation sphere, the Reagan administration has virtually obtained a free hand in the sphere of creating [sozdaniye] a strategic offensive "sword" and a defensive space "shield," whose purpose is not to eliminate nuclear weapons but to build them up still further and to create [sozdat] the potential for a nuclear first strike.

These U.S. actions certainly cannot be ignored, and the Soviet Union will take the necessary measures to prevent disruption and to preserve the military-strategic parity. But this parity will be at a higher and more dangerous level.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are against such a development of events. They are in favor of proceeding along the path of reducing and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons while preserving everything positive that has been achieved in the strategic arms limitation sphere. In the communique of the 10-11 June Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact states confirmed their commitment to treaties and agreements in the arms limitation and disarmament sphere and persistently called on the United States to observe rigorously the agreements on the limitation of strategic arms.

U.S. VIEW ON MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES SCORED

PM312015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[S. Gudilov article: "Does the United States Have the Desire To Reach Agreement?"]

[Text] Today millions of ordinary people in the countries of Western Europe are addressing this question to official Washington. They are disturbed by the U.S. stance on problems of medium-range nuclear missiles. There are substantial grounds for their alarm for the destiny of the European Continent's security: The fifth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons has ended, behind lie a year and a half of discussions, but "things have not gotten moving [a voz i nyne tam]." Practical accords on a problem of vital importance for the Europeans have not been achieved.

What is the reason for the absence of progress at the talks?

The Soviet Union proposed that the first step be taken along the path of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons. It is a matter of the total elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone -- both ballistic and cruise missiles. This solution accords with the agreed aims and tasks of the talks. The elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe would clear the way for profound reductions in nuclear arsenals and would serve as a point of departure for changes for the better in the situation within and beyond the European Continent. For the purposes of the practical implementation of the Soviet proposal a corresponding draft agreement was submitted at the Geneva talks.

However, an adequate response was not forthcoming from the American side. The United States continues to defend its old, long discredited "zero option" which from the very outset was aimed not at achieving understanding, but at preventing it. Such an approach reflects the U.S. line toward pursuing superiority in the military sphere it is trying to secure not only with the aid of the arms race but also at the negotiating table.

Just consider one of the main elements of the U.S. "zero option" -- the so called "global approach." Its essence lies in the fact that it is proposed that ground-launched medium-range missiles be eliminated everywhere as a class of armaments. [paragraph continues]

It is tempting at first glance. But in reality, the U.S. proposal turns out to be patently detrimental to the USSR's security. This option is constructed in such a way as to spearhead the reductions chiefly against the Soviet Union's armaments. It deliberately does not take into account the real situations in specific regions. For example, in the Asian zone all Soivet medium-range missiles would, according to the U.S. approach, be eliminated. But the U.S. forward based nuclear means opposing them would remain outside the scope of the limitations and could even be built up. Yet, after all, in this region the United States has already concentrated a considerable nuclear potential -- hundreds of aircraft that carry nuclear weapons based on aircraft carriers, U.S. fighter bombers in Japan and South Korea, and sea-launched nuclear cruise missiles, the number of which is constantly increasing. Under these conditions it is vain to seek equality and identical security of the sides. The American concept of "globality" is in essence an expression of claims to global advantages in the military sphere.

The U.S. stance regarding the nuclear armaments of Britain and France is also directly at variance with the aims of strengthening strategic stability in Europe. It is perfectly fair that if all Soviet and American nedium-range missiles in the European zone are eliminated, then third countries should not build up their own corresponding nuclear means here. Otherwise NATO and thereby the United States itself would have the opportunity to circumvent an agreement concluded and acquired one-sided military advantages. However, the United States is in every way resisting the objective facts and blocking progress at the talks on this issue too.

The Soviet viewpoint regarding the participation of European countries in the matter of ridding the region of nuclear weapons is well-known. The situation today is such that ridding Europe of medium-range means is a matter not just for those powers that possess them, but also for those countries on whose territories they are stationed. Should U.S. missiles be withdrawn from the FRG or any other state of Western Europe, the USSR would, of course, respond with equivalent [adekvatnyy] reductions of its nuclear means.

Moreover, the U.S. attempts to introduce the question of missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km onto the register of problems being discussed at the negotiations on nuclear and space arms is not promoting the solution of the problems of medium-range missiles. These attempts cannot be regarded other than as a tactical maneuver aimed at retarding the talks and introducing for discussion elements not envisaged in the mandate of the talks. The Soviet Union is prepared for Europe to be rid of all types of nuclear weapons and this stance is reflected in tis program for the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction on earth. But this must be brought about in such a way as not to damage the security of any of the sides. It is also well-known that through the proposals of the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Consultative Committee, the porspect was opened up also for the radical settlement of the question of nuclear means with a range of up to 1,000 km. If they were adopted, the solution of the task of freezing all tactical nuclear means and of their subsequent elimination, as set down in the Soviet program, would also be expedited.

What has been said makes it possible most definitely to draw the conclusion that it is by no means an urge for agreement that determines the U.S. strategy at the negotiations on the question of medium-range missiles. A dangerous chasing after mirages of military superiority shapes Wahsington's line at Geneva.

WEST'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ARMS PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

PM310934 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Vasin article: "Hiding Behind a Fig Leaf: How the West Regards the Warsaw Pact Countries' Peace Initiatives"]

[Text] The large-scale, new initiative put forward at the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest offers real opportunities for a phased and verifiable reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. Its implementation would be an important step toward averting the threat of war and would make it possible to reduce all components of both alliances' ground forces and tactical strike air forces in Europe by approximately 25 percent by the early nineties. Such a reduction would amount to more than 500,000 men from each side. The groups of armed forces opposing each other on the European Continent would thus be reduced by more than 1 million men.

The socialist countries' proposal to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe is so significant that the West has not been able to dismiss it. In a number of NATO capitals officials have stated that the new proposal of the USSR and its allies has been received with "great interest" and is being "studied" attentively. For example, Willi Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has made a statement on the need for serious talks on this issue. He has urged the West to put forward constructive counterproposals and help improve the atmosphere in relations with the East European countries. (F. Svalen), chairman of the Christian People's Party, has also stressed that the initiative is creating a "big impression" and is distinguished by its "flexibility" and "readiness to consider the interests" of the West European states.

But by no means has everyone in the West assessed the socialist community countries' proposals realistically. While hiding behind bombastic statements about the desire to strengthen "stability and security" in Europe and the world and to establish a verifiable "all-embracing balance" of forces at lower levels, the U.S. Administration and the NATO leadership would like to act in completely the opposite direction -- that of the arms race and confrontation. In so doing, certain NATO circles are trying to play down or distort the Warsaw Pact countries' peace-loving initiative. For example, at a Christian Social Union congress held in Nuremburg, F.-J. Strauss and H. Kohl asserted that there was nothing new in the Warsaw Pact states' position.

The NATO "critics" are trying to hide their unseemly actions behind a fig leaf of imaginary objectivity. Once again a fuss is being made about a supposed "disbalance" or "asymmetry" in conventional arms between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which would mean that an equal reduction of conventional armaments would not meet the principle of equal security and would lead to a reinforcement of Soviet superiority.

The attempts being made in the West to "prove" the Warsaw Pact's "overwhelming superiority" in conventional arms amounts, to put it mildly, to dishonest manipulation of the figures. NATO's representatives are deliberately distorting the picture of the correlation of forces between the sides: They do not take account of the mobilizational and manpower resources, reserve formations, and stocks of armaments and equipment on the NATO side; they omit from their calculations the French and Spanish Armed Forces, as well as the armed forces subordinated to national commands; and they exaggerate the figures for the Warsaw Pact armed forces and understate their own.

Objectively using the main indicators of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, you get the following picture. In numbers of armed forces the NATO bloc, including the forces of France and Spain, is not only inferior to the Warsaw Pact but even exceeds it somewhat. [paragraph continues]

This fact is acknowledged by London's Institute for Strategic Studies, an institute that enjoys prestige in the West. It is common knowledge that the North Atlantic alliance exceeds the Warsaw Pact in numbers of combat-ready divisions and antitank facilities and has approximate equality in artillery and armored equipment. NATO has a slight numerical superiority in fighter-bombers and ground attack planes but is inferior to the Warsaw Pact in air defense interceptor-fighters. Overall, then, in terms of conventional arms we have an approximate balance of forces.

In the search for arguments against conventional arms reductions, Western propaganda uses the far-fetched factor of "geostrategic asymmetry": It argues that the removal of troops beyond the Urals is not equivalent to their removal even to Britain, let alone across the ocean. They deliberately "overlook" the fact that the socialist countries' proposal talks not about the withdrawal of troops but about the disbandment of military divisions, units, and subunits together with their organic armaments and combat hardware. Their personnel are to be demobilized and the armaments subject to reduction are to be destroyed or stockpiled on national territory in accordance with prescribed procedures.

There are also in the West those military "specialists" who claim that the Warsaw Pact's military doctrine is not defensive. And yet it was the USSR that assumed a commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, imposed a moratorium on nuclear explosions, and took out of service the SS-20 missiles deployed in retaliation to the siting of ground-based U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe. The Soviet state and its allies are not striving for military superiority. They reaffirmed the proposal for the simultaneous disbandment of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and state that under no circumstances would they ever begin military operations against any other state -- either in Europe or any other part of the world -- so long as they are not the subject of aggression themselves. If the West believes this to be aggressiveness, one may be allowed to ask what then is to be considered love of peace?

The official reaction of those people to whom the Warsaw Pact states' new proposal were addressed cannot but cause concern. Although talking about the need to study them, the West is clearly in no hurry to do that. The "high-level operational group for conventional arms monitoring" set up at the NATO Council session in Halifax and tasked with studying the socialist countries' new proposal, plans to present its preliminary report in October and its final report not until December at the next North Atlantic bloc council session. Here you cannot help thinking of Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, who cynically "advised" America's allies to do their utmost to play down the significance of the USSR's proposals in the disarmament sphere and delay their discussion as much as possible until "the West exhausts its stock of new ideas."

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES NUCLEAR TEST MONITORING UNITS

PM301357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Second Edition p 5

[Special correspondent A. Pokrovskiy report: "Reportage from the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics of the Earth Institute's Seismic Expedition: I 'See' the Nuclear Explosion"]

[Text] Kazakh SSR -- The electronic timepieces to be found everywhere in the offices here do not flash out our time -- that is Moscow or local time. You look at somewhat warily. Calibrated to an accuracy of hundredths of a second to Greenwich Mean Time, they are designed to record the time of any global event occuring in the earth's crust, whether it be natural -- an avalanche, Tsunami, or earthquake -- or artificial -- a nuclear explosion.

We were waiting for the explosion in Nevada, the 15th since the Soviet Union announced its unilateral moratorium. The previous one, the 14th was held very recently. [paragraph continues]

Its precise time was recorded here: 21 hours, 13 minutes, 1.16 seconds GMT on 17 July. It was done suddenly, without notification. It was accurately recorded at a distance of almost 10,000 kilometers. This time the day of explosion had been announced -- 24 July. But we did not know the precise time. All we could do was wait for the instrument readings. Out of naive habit, I wanted while waiting to see with my own eyes the needles of the seismometers placed somewhere below our feet in a 15-meter shaft shudder from the distant detonation. But it is impossible. Not just the sound of my footsteps but the heat of my body would affect the readings of the sensitive instruments specially designed to register the slightest changes in the world surrounding them.

However, the electronic boosters and digital instruments developed at the Physics of the Earth Institute would show and even "explain" what was going to occure somewhere beneath us.

"A seismogram roughly like this will be obtained," said V. Lampey, chief of the expedition, showing me, together with V. An, his deputy in charge of scientific affairs, a long tape on which the trace of the Nevada explosion is indicated by a peak 40 times greater than the usual microseismic background, attached to a computer printout of a tabulation produced by the specially developed "Seysmostantsiya" program.

I read the information recorded there: The seismic wave's approach bearing, its angle of incidence, length, and breadth. Using them, it is no longer a problem even for a non-specialist to determine the coordinates of the explosion's epicenter. And, then, the final figure -- the magnitude of the explosion, reading 5.2-5.3 points.

"For our instruments that is a very large magnitude," my interlocutors explained, "making it possible to draw accurate conclusions about the time and coordinates of the event even on the basis of a single observation instrument reading. If you want to, here in North Kazakhstan we can even pick up a large wave breaking in the Barents Sea."

Solid ground is not a very felicitous expression from the seismological standpoint. The planet beneath our feet sways and emits various sounds at every tremor, and a seismic wave traverses its body like a spasm whenever a particle of soil moves, albeit ever so slightly. And modern seismiological equipment is like an electronic microphone able to amplify the sounds of these movements a million times over. Thus the expedition here records soil fluctations to hundreds of a billionth of a meter.

Here is another one of its features. It is well-known that seismic instruments are best placed on a firm base to prevent outside interference. The granite of the Kazakhstan platform satisfies these conditions in the best possible way. But when this region, with its low level of microseismic fluctation and industrial disturbance, to use the specialists' parlance, began to be used for testing seismic instruments some decades back, yet another curious property of it came to light. The platform resonates and responds to the slightest underground sounds like a violin in the hands of a virtuoso. How and why this happens is not yet clear, but it has been established that this region detects better than any other region on the continent what is happening, for example, in the underground galleries of Nevada. American scientists, by the way, were able to see this for themselves recently. Their instruments, which were set up at Karkaralinsk, also on the granite platform but directly on the surface, not even in the shaft itself, precisely recorded the explosion whose seismogram was now in front of us.

Seismology as a science, of course, was not created and has not been developed by any means to verify [kontrol] the level of arms. The seismic waves detected by the instruments illuminate our planet, adding to our fundamental knowledge about its formation and supplying practical information about mineral deposits. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately, the signals from underground nuclear explosions have interfered here in recent decades.

"But do they not have to be distinguished from the signs of the turbulent inner life of our seething planet?

"Specialists have long known how to do that. Take a look, for example, at this collection."

I looked at the book "Underground Atomic Explosions," published in Moscow back in 1962. It is a translation of articles by American specialists based on material from studies of underground nuclear tests conducted in the United States. The phenomena are there examined in zones near, intermediate, and remote from the explosion and the relevant calculations and graphs adduced. I recalled that at roughly the time these articles were written, when specialists were increasingly coming to the conclusion that it was feasible to record breaches of a ban on underground tests by national means of verification [kontrol], the United States refused to conclude an appropriate agreement. Then-president D. Eisenhower stated that the tests were needed by the United States to create "completely clean bombs."

Since then national methods of verification [kontrol] have improved even more. In particular, V. An, one of my interlocutors, wrote with Ye. Lyuke and I. Pasechnik an article that appeared in the volume of 285 reports by the USSR Academy of Sciences for 1985 which analyzes the recordings of explosions carried out by the United States at the Nevada test site from 1961 through 1983. The authors were able to establish on this basis even such a fine regularity as a 10-11-year period of variations in the paraetes of seismic waves.

"You know," Vadim Aleksandrovich said, "the expedition archive is an object of special pride for us. During our 20 years of work here we have recorded virtually every underground nuclear explosion with a yield of 1-2 kilotons to 5 megatons carried out in the United States and other countries." The archive also includes more than 200,000 digital tape recordings of earthquakes. In short, the basis for deeper analysis and comparisons has been accumulated.

It remains to be added that, in addition to seismic waves, explosions are accompanied by a subsonic acoustic wave that causes disturbances of the earth's ionospheric layer and magnetic pole. Consequently, there are other ways of verification [kontrol] by ground-based and satellite means. The scientific basis and reliability of verification [kontrol] methods are increasing. Unfortunately, the stance of the U.S. Administration, which stubbornly refuses on various pretexts to conclude an agreement on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, remains immutable. Only now the dream of a "clean bomb" has been replaced by the intention of creating no less than a space-based military system.

"We have got it!" was the quiet comment of one of the monitors who man the instruments around the clock. The spasm from the latest Nevada explosion ran through the earth's body to its very core, rebounded somewhere under the North Pole, and then headed for the Kazakhstan platform, sharply pushing up the hitherto steady beat recorded on our "cardiogram" of the planet. We would obtain precisely measured parameters of the signal in a minute or so. But they have learned to interpret news from Nevada at a glance. The time was already precisely ascertained: A new nuclear explosion had been conducted there 780 seconds earlier.

As we were leaving the expedition we called into a new building. Shafts 100 meters deep had already been drilled into the granite there to house seismic equipment with a potential many times greater than that of instruments currently in use. Science is strengthening its arguments in the struggle against the atomic threat and on behalf of a peaceful future for mankind. May people's clocks, be they calibrated to Greenwich, Moscow, or Washington, henceforth record only peace time.

IMPACT OF GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH ASSESSED

Yevdokimov Commentary

OW310931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Yevdokimov commentary from the Novosti newscast]

[Text] [Yevdokimov] Hello comrades. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech at the ceremony in Vladivostok aroused great interest throughout the world. In the reports and commentaries of foreign inforamtion agencies, special attention is being paid to the foreign policy part of the speech in which, as is noted, the firm and unchanging position of the Soviet Union to achieve the liquidation of the nuclear threat and to lower tension at flashpoints throughout the world is reaffirmed.

Many commentators note that the USSR proposals spring from Moscow's deep concern for the fate of mankind, since a nuclear war would lead to a worldwide catastrophe. At the same time it is stressed that Washington's position on the question of war and peace is once again under fire. The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS cites Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's remark that the U.S. ruling circles are blocking Moscow's effort to implement arms control.

The broad and realistic program to strengthen peace in the Asian-Pacific region is being evaluated as an event of extraordinary importance and an important contribution to a change for the better in the international situation. BTA, the Bulgarian news agency, notes that the USSR has offered this region to take part in the creation of a universal system for international security. It stressed that the readiness of the USSR to strengthen and broaden relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific basin attests to its sincere interest in a relaxation of tension and in developing truly equitable cooperation with all states.

The importance of the decision to recall to the motherland six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan by the end of the current year is pointed out. The commentaries note that by taking such important steps the Soviet Union aspires to accelerate political normalization around Afghanistan.

Speaking in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev said: Events of great importance are taking place before our eyes; understanding of the need for peace for all is breaking through the consciousness of people even in places where governments continue to regard weapons and war as political means. Foreign responses to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech once again attest to this.

Biryukov Commentary

LD301746 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Soviet Union addressed a new call for cooperation for the sake of peace and security to all countries of the Asian-Pacific region. Speaking in Vladivostok, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev said that everyone who is striving for these goals, who hopes for a better future for their peoples will find Soviet people to be benevolent interlocutors and honest partners.

The Soviet leader's call should be viewed not only as a confirmation of serious attention that the Soviet Union as an Asian and Pacific power pays to the situation in the region which is of national and state interest for it. This call is a result of profound awareness of war danger that heightens in the area.

The build up of nuclear arms poses a particular threat to peoples of the region. The United States deployed nuclear warheads in one of the crisis zones, on the Korean peninsula. Nuclear delivery vehicles are stationed in Japan and some other countries. The number of attack atomic submarines of the "Los Angeles" type in the Pacific increased over the past year. Since June 1984, they are being equipped with "Tomahawk" cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. They were supplemented with four submarines of the "Ohio" type, armed with intercontinental missiles, the new atomic aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson", the "New Jersey" battleship with "Tomahawk" nuclear missiles, ect.

The deployment and movement of these means of first nuclear strike close to the Soviet Far East, large-scale provocative exercises with their participation held close to the shores of the USSR and other countries heightened the risk of a nuclear conflict, creating an immediate threat also for those countries which Washington chose as its nuclear hostages.

The awareness of the danger of this situation prompts countries of the region to take steps aimed at averting the threat of nuclear holocaust. This is indicated by such facts as proclaiming by 13 states a nuclear free zone in the southern part of the Pacific, the proposal of the DPRK for the creation of such a zone in the Korean peninsula, the concept of the creation of a nuclear free zone in South East Asia advanced by Indonesia, broad movement for the elimination of nuclear weapons and a ban on all its tests that has been launched in a number of countries in the region.

And finally, the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace that is gaining the ground despite the obstacles put by Washingotn.

Declaring for spreading the process for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security to the Asian-Pacific region, the Soviet Union takes into consideration in full measure the expectation of the peoples of the region and the positive experience of the past -- the Pancha Shila and Bandung principles, armistice in Korea and the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, the Indian-Pakistani agreement concluded in Tashkent, and so on. It is not accidental that the call for common sense in the solution of the task of ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, that came from Vladivostok, was met with satisfaction by broad public of countries of the region.

Krasikov on Asia-Pacific Role

PM010850 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Anatoliy Krasikov "International Review": "For a Partnership of Reason"]

[Text] These days the world public and mass information media are widely discussing the speech delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, when conferring the Order of Lenin on Vladivostok. Particular attention is quite naturally being devoted to the Asian and Pacific Ocean aspect of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

In his speech M.S. Gorbachev recalled that the Helsinki process of dialogue, talks, and agreements is in operation in Europe -- whether badly or well. This is introducing a certain stability and reduces the likelihood of armed conflicts. In Asia, however, there is no such process of virtually no such process. If anything has changed recently, it has not been for the better. Hence the proposal -- even if not an immediate goal -- to hold a Pacific Ocean conference along the lines of Helsinki with the participation of all countries connected with the ocean and to include the Asia and Pacific Ocean region in the general process of forming an all-embracing international security system, which was discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

There is absolutely no doubt that military and political detente in the Pacific Ocean region would be helped by constructive talks on reducing the activity of military fleets in the Pacific, primarily the activity of ships equipped with nuclear munitions. Stabilization of the regional situation would be considerably helped by limiting confrontation in the sphere of antiship weapons and, in particular, by concluding an agreement on refraining from antiship activity in zones stipulated by the agreement.

It was noted in Vladivostok that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Asia to the limits of reasonable sufficiency and to constructively discussing confidence building measures and the question of the nonuse of force. Things could be set in motion by adopting measures on the security of maritime lines of communication and also on the prevention of terrorist activity here, for example.

We have always and will continue to favor placing a reliable barrier in the way of the proliferation and stockpiling of nuclear munitions in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region. It is well known that the Soviet Union has pledged not to build up medium-range nuclear missiles east of the Urals. However, our partners must meet us halfway. In a word, everything possible must be done to prevent the Pacific Ocean from being turned into a fuel tank ready to ignite at any moment.

The USSR sincerely tries to build relations with all states in the Pacific Ocean region more dynamically. As M.S. Gorbachev noted, the Soviet Union will, of course, continue to comprehensively develop relations with its friends: Mongolia, the DPRK, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In our view, no insuperable obstacles prevent establishing equal, mutually acceptable relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

The USSR has no territorial claims on anyone. We have no intention of imposing our way of thinking and lifestyle on other peoples and states. It is our profound belief that war in general must be removed from people's lives. It is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Union is prepared to take serious steps to stimulate and consolidate the detente process in Asia. At present, for example, in conjunction with the Mongolian leadership our government is examing the question of withdrawing a considerable proportion of Soviet troops from Mongolia. A serious measure? Without doubt. Also indisputable is the fact that the edifice of detente cannot be built in Asia with one pair of hands. This is a collective task requiring the efforts of all interested parties.

We are aware mankind is at a difficult, dramatic stage. But we are also aware of something else: It has reserves of endurance which make it possible not only to survive but also to learn to live in a new, civilized world, to live without the threat of war, in conditions of freedom, when the highest criterion if all will be the good of man and the maximum disclosure of human potential.

It is characteristic that it is precisely in Asia, with its ancient history, rich culture, and loyalty to the ideals of humanism common to all mankind, that the concept of nonalignment has taken shape and been comprehensively developed. Rejecting imperialist diktat and neocolonialism in all its ugliness, the countries belonging to the nonaligned movement urge peoples to joint struggle. Against what? First and foremost, against hunger, poverty, and illiteracy -- these plagues of the 20th century. The well-tried and acknowledged leader of the movement is great India, and our friendly relations with this country have undoubtedly been a stabilizing factor on both an all-Asian and a world scale.

Relations between the USSR and PRC have noticeably improved recently. The Soviet Union -- and this was stated in particular in Vladivostok -- is ready to hold very serious discussions with China at any time and at any level on the question of additional measures to create an atmosphere of real good-neighborliness. Cooperation in economic development would help build bilateral relations between our countries. We understand the goal set by the Chinese leadership -- to modernize the country and build in the long term a comprehensively developed socialist society.

Of course, there are serious opponents to peace and detente. The main opponent is the U.S. military-industrial complex, which makes fabulous profits from the arms race and preparation for war. Yesterday it swallowed up millions, today it devours billions, and tomorrow it counts on taking trillions of dollars.

It is clear that fully resolving security issues in the Pacific Ocean region without the participation of the United States, which is a great Pacific Ocean power, is impossible. But, unfortunately, as yet the White House has not shown sufficient interest in serious dialogue on this subject. Without any doubt, the Soviet proposal on eliminating both American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe serves as a catalyst for the process of detente in the region. Not transferring them from one place to another but really eliminating them!

It is no secret that some are actively spreading the rumor that Moscow is building up its armed might in the East. In this connection the Soviet Union states it is not doing and will not do anything above the minimum requirements for the defense and protection of our friends and allies.

The American leadership has been sufficiently informed on our principled approach to relations with Washington. We favor peaceful, good-neighborly, and equal relations and mutually profitable cooperation, for which, incidentally, there is considerable potential both in the Far East and in the Pacific.

In short, we are far from seeing an enemy in everyone who leads a different lifestyle than ours. What is more, we strive to have a better knowledge of how other peoples live, what their achievements are, and what positive contribution they have made and are making to the history of civilization. In other words, we favor mutually profitable exchange and cooperation between all countries, irrespective of their social systems. Fortunately, there are also people like this in the capitalist countries, people who do not see us as enemies but as partners. They take a realistic view of things, do not suffer from anticommunist paranoia, and do not connect themselves with profits from the arms race. Like all normal people, they also want peace. And this creates an opportunity to seek ways of improving international relations in the foreseeable future. It is precisely for this reason, for example, that signs of a turn for the better are appearing in bilateral relations with Japan. In Vladivostok M.S. Gorbachev stressed that it would be good if this change were to take place. However, we cannot but be concerned by the Japanese leadership's covert departure from the peace-loving tenets recorded in the constitution of the land of the rising sun.

Particularly discussed in Vladivostok was the problem surrounding Afghanistan, where American dollars provoke a conflict situation and fuel the undeclared war against the people of this country. Acting totally in accordance with the foreign policy course evolved by the April plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union is taking another unilateral step to reduce tension in Central Asia: six regiments will be returned to the motherland from Afghanistan by the end of 1986. However, this cannot per se settle the situation that now surrounds Afghanistan. The curtailment of foreign intervention in this country's affairs must come in response to the USSR's unilateral step.

It must be said quite clearly once again: We have not had and do not have any intention to drive a wedge between the United States and its partners, wherever the latter may be -- in Western Europe or in the Pacific Ocean region and Asia. Every state is free to choose its own friends and allies. We do not demand of other states that they pay for improving relations with us by falling out with the Americans. But does this really mean that blind emulation of every new turn in Washington policy by this or that leader can be taken as something that goes without saying?

The time has come to understand that "first law" has become an irrevocable thing of the past. To stop ourselves from sliding toward worse, we must mobilize all the potential there is in the world for common sense and a partnership of reason.

Scientist Comments

PM311531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by G. Kim, corresponding memeber of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the general heading "Peace -- the Common Concern:" "A Scientist's Opinion"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok is of exceptionally great significance for the implementation of the Soviet concept of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. It touches on key problems which could become the basis for the development of multifaceted cooperation among the countries located there.

Tremendous significance is attached to the ideas of establishing broad economic and cultural cooperation among the countries of the Asian-Pacific region. It is true that states with different levels of development of industry and agriculture exist there. In short, with complementary economies, which creates a very favorable foundation for real cooperation.

In this context the Soviet Union's proposal on creating joint, mixed enterprises and on joint business undertakings to exploit the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East is of great interest. The implementation of these ideas will create new opportunities for economic cooperation, economic collaboration among the countries of the Asian-Pacific region. On this basis it would be possible to strengthen future ties between our country and a major Asian power like Japan and to establish favorable economic contacts with the Southeast Asian countries.

For us Soviet people, the words about the need to further develop cooperation and friendly relations with that great Asian country, the PRC are very inspiring. It is very important to remove issues which have long hampered the expansion of cooperation between our countries.

I particularly wish to speak of the prospects of convening a Pacific conference on the Helsinki model. Such a conference could establish the necessary norms for mutual relations between countries in that vast region so as to make it possible to create, step by step, the conditions for peace and peaceful development of the countries located there. This would help to eliminate military confrontation and ensure lasting peace on the planet, so that mankind greets the 21st century without weapons of mass destruction, without fear for the future, in an atmosphere of mutual trust.

NEWS SESSION MARKS HELSINKI FINAL ACT ANNIVERSARY

LD311709 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] A press conference in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign journalists was devoted to the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Comrade Silin, the deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said in his speech:

[Begin Silin recording] The 11th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki has come around. For us this document has never lost, and is not losing, its immense significance, and it is not becoming tarnished in the eyes of the Soviet public nor in the eyes of the peace-loving public of Europe, nor of the whole world as time goes on. Now too, when a very complex situation has developed in the world and in Europe, this document is the beacon that enables the peace-loving and realistic forces of Europe and the whole world, adhering to the provisions of the Final Act, to move towards the normalization of international relations in Europe and worldwide, to move towards a new detente, a detente which will have a firmer foundation than that which we had in the 1970s, but backed up by those positive gains of the last decade which were reflected in the Final Act of Helsinki. [end recording]

[Announcer] The leader of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe Comrade Grinevskiy stressed the importance of the conference as an integral part of the European process:

[Begin Grinevskiy recording] What needs to be done to ensure success in Stockholm? as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary has said, it is time for all participants in the conference to display responsibility and flexibility; only serious, reciprocal concessions on the basis of equality, he said, can produce a positive effect. We hope the proposals we put forward on 18 July at the end of this session will give the conference dynamism, so it might complete its work successfully. We evaluate highly efforts by the neutral, nonaligned countries for progress at the conference, but for there to be stable progress reciprocal movements are needed in the West's positions too. So we welcome the mutual understanding achieved at the conference, that the time before the start of the final session be used to hold unofficial meetings and consultations to accelerate the elaboration of accords on the remaining unresolved issues. [end recording]

[Announcer] Participants in the press conference answered many questions from journalists. A more detailed account of the press conference is published in the press. [Video opens with long shot of five men on platform; close shots of the speakers show these to be from left to right: V.M. Tatarnikov, Ye. K. Silin, Yu. A. Gremitskikh, O. A. Grinevskiy and one other unidentified person.]

More From Grinevskiy

LD311947 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- "The Soviet Union has been and is attaching much importance to the Stockholm forum as part of the CSCE process. It is precisely along these lines that a turn can be achieved both in European and international affairs", stated Oleg Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

He spoke today at a press conference which was held at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and which dealt with the eleventh anniversary of the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki.

"Success in Stockholm will be a step towards the success of the follow-up meeting in Vienna this year and an earnest of a good start for the second stage of the Stockholm Conference", he emphasized.

"The conference has gradually begun to make headway. The general atmosphere has appreciably changed for the better, and prospects for ending it with tangible results have opened up", Oleg Grinevskiy said.

Among positive results, he mentioned, first of all, the solution to the problem of notifications about air exercises, the question which had for long blocked headway at the conference. This arrangement now covers practically 90 percent of the entire air force activity in Europe.

Oleg Grinevskiy emphasized that respect for human rights was a substantial factor of peace. He said the Soviet Union came out in favour of an "effective and adequate verification" of the arrangement for confidence-building measures.

The leader of the Soviet delegation highly appreciated the efforts which have been or are being made by neutral and non-aligned countries for achieving progress at the conference, and emphasized that reciprocal moves on the part of the West, too, were essential for a steady headway.

Lower Thresholds Possible

LD311955 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- The Helsinki Final Act has helped to achieve certain progress in the confidence-building effort, Major-General Viktor Tatarnikov, a spokesman for the General Staff of the Soviet armed forces, has pointed out.

He spoke today at a press conference at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Centre devoted to the 11th anniversary of the Helsinki accords.

"At present, we invite observers to military exercises, which enables the European nations to see for themselves that this military activity is not of a threatening character," General Tatarnikov said.

"The region to which the confidence-building measures apply is currently being expanded. Previously, it comprised Europe and the 250-kilometre zone east of our border, while now the zone has been expanded up to the Urals,"

"Further confidence-building measures are being considered at the Stockholm Conference. It has been suggested, in particular, that notification should apply not only to the exercises of land troops, as now, but also to the exercises of amphibious forces and air-borne troops, and that information should be provided about air force exercises conducted at the end of ground troops exercises," Tatarnikov said.

The general emphasised that new parameters for notification were being worked out to lower its threshold.

"Earlier on, the notification parameter started at the threshold of 25,000. At present, a lower threshold is being discussed. We are prepared to discuss even lower thresholds than those currently under consideration at Stockholm."

EEC ACCEPTS CEMA OFFER OF COOPERATION TALKS

PM311450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Willingness Expressed"]

[Text] Brussels, 25 Jul -- The EEC has accepted CEMA's proposal on holding talks aimed at establishing relations of cooperation between the two international economic organizations.

An official spokesman for the Communities' Commission said yesterday that the leadership of the EEC executive body had expressed willingness to start talks in the latter half of September.

GROMYKO RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM REAGAN

LD311613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has received a telegram from U.S. President Reagan, which, on behalf of the American people, expresses gratitude for the greetings message sent by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of Independence Day, the U.S. national holiday.

REAGAN INTENDS TO EXTEND SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

LD310817 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 31 TASS -- The White House sent a special report to the U.S. Congress Wednesday on America's "economic sanctions" against Libya.

The report acknowledged that the efforts of the U.S. Administration to put pressure on that independent country had already cost the American tax-payer almost 1.3 million dollars.

Nonetheless, groundlessly asserting that the policy and actions of the Libyan Government allegedly continued to pose an extraordinary threat to the national security and the foreign policy of the United States, President Reagan announced his intention to prolong the term of those "sanctions".

FURTHER COMMENTARIES ON BUSH'S MIDEAST VISIT

U.S. Policy Denounced

LD292046 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary; from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] George Bush, the U.S. vice president, is now on a visit in the Middle East. He had announced before his departure for the Middle East region that the aim of his visit is to pave the way for peace. Does this mean that American policy in the Middle East has witnessed some change? Our commentator Aleksey Zlatorunskiy wrote the following:

One cannot pass judgment on given changes in a policy or on a specific policy itself except through real facts. Slogans and peace appeals are continuously used by American propaganda.' However, these are not followed by concrete steps or actions. Let us look at Bush's visit to the Middle East, which I do not want to assess today because, first of all it has just begun, and because its final results are, of course, unknown.

However, I can only say that the first steps of the American vice president on the Middle East soil have a clear provocative character. As an example, one can mention his trip in east Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel despite the decisions of the UN Organization. George Bush has, for pubicity purposes, visited the ancient monuments of the Jewish religion and a synagogue. The Israeli newspapers said that Bush expressed his wish to meet in the American Consulate in Jerusalem 20 Palestinians who can, if they show loyalty to the American and Israeli strategic allies, represent the interests of the Palestinian people.

The reaction of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories to this step by Bush was unanimous: The Palestinian organizations have called for a protest strike. On Monday a large crowded meeting was held in which a statement addressed to all Palestinians was issued and which says: Any Palestinian who agrees to meet Bush cannot afterwards consider himself a representative of the Palestinian people. The statement says that a just and durable peace can only be established on the basis of recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and one cannot reach this peace except through the framework of an international conference. The statement also says that any attempt to find a substitute to the PLO, which is the recognized representative of the Palestinian people, is doomed to failure. I believe that this reaction is an appropriate reply from the Palestinians to the first initiative of Bush.

Partial Results Analyzed

LD312130 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] George Bush has ended a 4-day visit to Israel. He is now in Jordan where he intends to stay for 4 more days. What are the results of his visit to Israel, in the first leg of his tour of the area? Our commentator writes the following:

The talks Bush conducted with the Zionist leaders, particularly with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, were mainly secret. Nevertheless, one can form some opinion from reports that have been published in newspapers.

I can point out two aspects: The first relates to U.S.-Israeli relations. Bush achieved marked progress in this. It was not by accident that the Israeli newspapers said that if there had been a cloud in the sky of relations between Washington and Tel Aviv, the U.S. vice president had completely dispersed it. He approved the anti-Arab character of the policy of the Israeli leadership, and he confirmed complete U.S. support for all Israeli actions. He promised to impress upon the U.S. allies that they should broaden their aid to Israel.

In turn, Israel signed an agreement with the United States under which Washington has obtained permission to build the most powerful Voice of America relay station to carry out subversive activity against the Soviet Union and a number of nations and countries in Asia and the Middle East. It is worth pointing out that the talks concerning the construction of this subversive station had been going on for many years. Even Menachem Begin, who was well-known for his extremism, refused at one time to agree on this matter out of fear of the (?anger) of other states. The signing of this agreement has now been completed, and Bush believes that he has had some success.

The second aspect I can identify is the solution to the Middle East crisis. The U.S. and Israeli (?view) on it is the same as in the past. The Washington envoy and the Israeli leadership affirmed their previous stands: refusal to (?withdraw) the forces of occupation (?from the occupied Arab areas); refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO as their legitimate and sole representative; and refusal to hold an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations.

The two sides reaffirmed that all their efforts will be channeled toward (?improving) the bilateral discussions like the Camp David deal and, on this matter in particular, the two strategic allies (?are pleased) with the visit of Peres to Morocco and the coming talks of Bush in Jordan.

It is very clear and time has proven beyond any shadow of a doubt, however, that plans like these do not lead to the establishment of peace in the Middle East and for this reason and no other, the majority of the Arab countries and all the peace-loving forces reject them. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

Arrives in Amman

LD311448 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Amman July 31 TASS -- "In Amman Bush will be told exactly what was said to other emissaries of Washington. All calls for direct separate talks with Israel are a waste of time since this way leads nowhere and is a departure from international law and U.N. resolutions", says the Jordanian newspaper "AL-RA'Y" concerning talks between U.S. Vice President George Bush, who has arrived here, and Jordanian leaders. His visit to the Jordanian capital is part of his Middle East tour.

As reported earlier, the American visitor made his first stop in Israel. The apogee of his contacts there was his speech in the Knesset where he said that the United States was prepared to give Tel Aviv the most favoured nation treatment in the military field, as regards arms shipments, transfer of military technology and joint research work. This indicates, Western news agencies say, that Washington is going to treat Israel the way he does its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc. When going to Jordan the vice president of the USA again urged the leadership of Jordan to hold direct talks with Israel on American-Israeli terms. But at his meeting with the press in Oman, King Hussayn rejected the idea of a separate deal with Israel and supported instead the idea of talks at an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

No separate or partial deals, the newspaper "AL-RA'Y" stresses, can resolve the crisis in the Middle East. The United States should recognize these realities, at long last, and on this basis formulate its constructive role in matters of settlement in the region.

REAGAN, WEINBERGER HOLD 'ARMS-TWISTING SESSION'

LD010636 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 1 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger have met with 35 leading members of Congress to discuss "arms control strategy," White House and Pentagon spokesmen said Thursday.

It followed from their further comments on the meeting, however, that it has really been nothing more than another arms-twisting session to make Congress endorse the administration's request for 320 billion dollars in military spending in fiscal 1987, including the funds asked for nuclear arms buildup efforts and the "star wars" program, in full. The House and the Senate are attempting to allay the Pentagon's appetite but the decisive vote is to take place next week. It is with an eye on that vote that the administration has stepped up its effort of "reasoning" with the members of congress.

The "arguments" it has been using, the above spokesman confirmed, include a claim that any cut in military funding would hinder progress at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva and in general would intolerably weaken U.S. security in the face of a "Soviet threat." So their "logic" remains the same: In order to limit arms, it is necessary to pile up more of them and extend the arms race to outer space.

INCREASE IN SECRET MILITARY PROJECTS REPORTED

LD302242 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 30 Jul 86

["The Pentagon's Secret Budget" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York July 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazov reports:

"Omega", "Seek Spinner", "Theme Castle" -- not even well-informed American legislators know what is behind these codenames that are featured in the Pentagon's budget. They do not know either what sums are allocated by the U.S. Department of Defense for the implementation of these projects. These articles in the military budget are meant for programmes of the creation of top secret armaments of which congressmen "are not supposed" to know.

The ABC television company which devoted its reportage to the Pentagon's secret budget testifies that over the years that the Reagan administration has been in office, appropriations for top secret programmes have been growing with truly cosmic speed. While in 1981 they were assessed at 890 million dollars, the administration asked from the congress some nine billion dollars for the 1987 financial year.

According to the ABC information, one of the biggest programmes implemented in the framework of the secret budget is the new strategic bomber "Stealth" created by the "Northrop" war industry corporation. According to the designs of the Washington strategists the bomber must be able to penetrate the anti-aircraft defence system of the enemy to deal the first nuclear strike. The cost of each of such planes is roughly estimated at 300 to 600 million dollars.

Alongside this, one of the leading corporations of the U.S. military-industrial complex, Lockheed, is creating a fighter-plane of the "Stealth" type which is to clear the way of a bomber to a target. Spy satellites and planes are also created in the USA in accordance with top secret programmes.

LEADING DAILIES PAY TRIBUTE TO AVERELL HARRIMAN

Vasilyev Recalls Meetings

PM311534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "To the Memory of Averell Harriman"]

[Text] New York, 27 Jul -- Averell Harriman, prominent U.S. politician and consistent champion of good, constructive relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, has died in the small town of Yorktown Heights, New York, at the age of 94. In the post of U.S. ambassador to Moscow during 1943-1946, Harriman did a great deal to ensure that, despite the disagreements that objectively existed between the Soviet Union and the Western allies, the chief aim of achieving victory over the common enemy of mankind -- fascism -- was not lost sight of. Harriman fulfilled important foreign policy assignments under President Kennedy. In 1963 he headed the American delegation at the talks in Moscow that ended in the conclusion of the treaty banning nuclear tests in the three environments.

Averell Harriman remained true throughout his life to a lasting interest in the Soviet Union and to a desire to develop Soviet-American ties -- a desire stemming from his first trip to Soviet Russia in 1926 as a businessman. Even during his last years, at an advanced age, Harriman continued to actively promote improved Soviet-American relations.

I had several occasions to talk with Averell Harriman in his home on one of the quiet little streets in Georgetown, in the old part of Washington. The years seemed not to be taking their toll on this tall, yet somewhat stooping man. Harriman once told me how he flew to Moscow in the fall of 1941 to conclude a lend-lease agreement on deliveries to the Soviet Union and of the indelible impression the heroism of the Soviet people repulsing the Nazi war machine's invasion had made on him. Perhaps the American politician's staunch respect for the people of another country and of a different political system stems from then, from those bleak days in wartime Moscow.

People like Averell Harriman do not stand high in the present U.S. Administration's esteem. But it is now, in our nuclear missile age, that America needs them so!

Matveyev Praises Career

PM300851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Vikentiy Matveyev, Melor Sturua article: "In Memory of A. Harriman"]

[Text] Averell Harriman is no more -- that American from among the U.S. haute bourgeoisie whose class views did not cloud his mental horizons or hamper his awareness of the realities of the modern world, among them the need for peaceful coexistence and businesslike cooperation with states having having a different social system from that of the United States. Not only his awareness of that need, but his ability to promote its embodiment in Soviet-American relations in practice made him noteworthy.

A. Harriman's activity as U.S. ambassador to our country during World War II was a shining chapter in his long career. In his memoirs, published in the United States in 1975 with the title "Special Envoy," he wrote with contempt of high-ranking U.S. and British military officials who had predicted a "short life" for Soviet resistance to teh aggressor. His brief stay in Moscow early in the fall of 1941 as special representative of President Roosevelt, his conversations with I.V. Stalin, and Soviet people's determination left Harriman no doubt as to the Soviet Union's ability to withstand the onslaught of the fascist hordes and be victorious. In September 1942, on his initiative, a campaign was started in the United States to collect aid funds for the USSR.

On 18 October 1943 A. Harriman came to Moscow as official U.S. ambassador. He was destined to participate in the conferences in Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam.

The signing of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water is associated with this American's name. A. Harriman signed it in Moscow on behalf of the United States.

The voice of this American -- the continuer of Roosevelt's traditions in Soviet-American relations -- was also clearly heard during the periods of deterioration in our countries' relations.

Of course, Harriman did not accept our ideology and could not sympathize with socialism as a system. That could not be expected of one of the richest people in the United States, which he was. But he was well aware that our planet -- especially in the nuclear age -- must not become an arena of catastophic wars, and he sought to convince his less farsighted colleagues of this.

The authors of these lines knew Harriman well -- both as a statesman and as a person. We met with him many times in Moscow and were his guests in Washington, in the Georgetown house whose doors were open wide for Soviet diplomats, journalists, cultural personalities, and scientists. [paragraph continues]

This was not simply hospitality. It was his work, the fulfillment of the lofty, noble duty of strengthening Soviet-American cooperation at the level of both political and purely human ties.

Averell Harriman belonged to the small circle of people whom Americans usually call "elder statesmen." This unofficial title is due not so much to the age of its bearer but to the vast experience he had accumulated over the years, experience from which his fellow citizens draw ideas and thoughts. Averell Harriman lived a long life, 94 years. Sixty of those years were devoted to a considerable degree to Soviet-American relations. Sensible Americans drew and, we hope, will continue to draw from this experience the ideas of coexistence and cooperation between our states, on which peace and mankind's future depend so much.

FORMER U.S. ENVOY ON 'SECRET' ACCORD WITH JAPAN

LD301356 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo July 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

There exists a secret arrangement between the governments of the United States and Japan not to regard U.S. nuclear-armed ships' calls at Japanese ports as the bringing of nuclear weapons into the country's territory. This is pointed out by Edwin Reishauer, former ambassador of the United States in Tokyo, in his memoirs entitled "My Life Between Japan and America". The memoirs have been published in the United States.

It is not the first time that Mr. Reishauer comes foward with exposures which snatch the ground from under the Japanese Goevernment which maintains that the established system of the so-called preliminary consultations between Tokyo and Washington fully guarantees the observance of the three non-nuclear principles which ban the possession and production of nuclear weapons by Japan, as well as the bringing of nuclear weapons into the country.

Under the system, the Washington administration should notify Japan in advance that a nuclear-armed ship or submarine is heading for Japanese shores. There have been no s suchnotifications from Washington so far. If so, it is reasoned in Tokyo, it means that U.S. nuclear weapons were not brought to Japanese islands.

What such credulity results in is well known from proofs provided by Retired Rear Admiral Gene Larocque, an authoritative military expert, and by other no less reliable sources. It follows from the proofs that the Pentagon repeatedly brought nuclear bombs and missiles to Japan in the fifties and the sixties.

At present, the problem of the secret bringing of U.S. nuclear weapons to Japan has reappeared on the agenda in connection with the forthcoming "visit" to the port of Sasebo by the battleship "New Jersey" at the end of August. According to the data of the U.S. anti-war organisation, the battleship is literally stuffed with nuclear-tipped "Tomahawk" cruise missiles.

The Japanese peace-loving public demands that the government of the Liberal-Democratic Party avert the appearance of missile-carrying battleship at Sasebo roadstead.

However, spokesmen for the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs have already stated that that they do not see grounds for closing the door to the "New Jersey", thereby confirming that Tokyo intends to continue to blink at the violation of Japan's non-nuclear status by the United States.

CHINA

KYODO: TALYZIN TO VISIT IN 'AUTUMN'

OW311611 Tokyo KYODO in English 1552 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 31 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union have agreed on an official visit ot China by Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Kikolay Talyzin this autumn, an Eastern bloc diplomatic source here said Thursday [31 July].

His China tour is expected to come, at the earliest, before the U.N. General Assembly begins its annual session in September, and preparatory contacts are under way between the two countries, the source said.

Talyzin's China visit would be the first top-level contact between China and the Soviet Union after Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev called for improved relations with China in his speech at Vladivostok on Monday. Watchers, therefore will be following whether the visit will ease the strained bilateral political relations.

Talyzin, an alternate Politburo member of the Communist Party, has a bigger say in the Soviet leadership than another First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov who made an official visit to China in March.

The visit by Arkhipov, a party Central Committee member, has paved the way to expanding trade, economic and techno-scientific relations between the two communist giants. Talyzin concurrently serves as chairman of the State Planning Committee.

CHINA DAILY CITES GORBACHEV TALKS OFFER

PM311549 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Defending the Future"]

[Text] Beijing -- The Beijing English language newspaper CHINA DAILY has published under the heading "Moscow Speaks of Peace In Asia" a report by the XINHUA agency which states: "The Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev used his first visit to the Soviet Far East to make a number of goodwill gestures aimed at improving relations with the Asian peoples and with neighboring peoples in particular. In an important speech in Vladivostok he stated that the question of withdrawing a considerable proportion of Soviet troops from Mongolia is being examined. The Soviet Union is ready to hold the most serious descussions with China at any time and at any level on the question of additional measures to create a climate of good-neighborliness."

'BROAD PROSPECTS' SEEN FOR USSR-PRC COOPERATION

OW310604 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Listeners, on 28 July Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, dwelled on Soviet-Chinese relations in his speech in Vladivostok. Chinese media also reported his remarks in this area. Please listen to our station observer's commentary, "Broad Prospects for Good-Neighborly Cooperation."

Comrade Gorbachev pointed out: Over the past few years Soviet-Chinese relations have remarkably improved. He reiterated: The Soviet Union is seriously willing to discuss with China, at any time and at any level, reciprocal measures to establish good-neighborly relations.

Dear Chinese listeners, you clearly know that the close cooperation between the two socialist states have produced very good effects on the international situation. The Soviet and Chinese people's common, fundamental long-term interests and the two countries' loyalty to socialism and the cause for peace have always been the objective foundation of our cooperation.

Just as Comrade Gorbachev emphatically pointed out, history has endowed the Soviet and Chinese peoples with a very good mission. The development of the international situation is determined to a very great extent, by the two biggest socialist countries. Our past experience clearly showed that coordination between the Soviet Union and China was very effective on the international stage. The Korean armistice agreement of 1953 and the Geneva agreement on the indochina issue of 1954 were signed mainly because of the Soviet Union and China's unity and coordination in the diplomatic sphere.

Listeners, clearly you learn from history that the deep friendship between the Soviet Union and China in the 1950's foiled the imperialists in their attempt to extensively intrude into China, including a Pentagon plan to use atomic bombs on China's industrial centers during the Korean war.

We all understand that in our times the Soviet Union and China's coordinated actions can play a significant role in preventing space militarization, striving for nuclear disarmament, and creating a stable situation in Asia and the whole world where all countries, regardless of their social systems, can peacefully co-exist.

There is a very great possibility of the Soviet Union and China developing and strengthening economic, scientific and technological relations and relations in other spheres. The two countries are formulating inter-governmental agreements on exploiting the abundant resources and water conservancy facilities in the Amur River valley. These agreements will benefit the peoples of the two countries. The Soviet Government [word indistinct] help build a railway from Xinjiang Uggur Autonomous Region to Kazakhstan.

In his speech, Comrade Gorbachev also said: The Soviet Union suggests that China cooperate with the Soviet Union in space research, including training Chinese cosmonauts.

Dear Chinese listeners, there are truly inexhaustible potentials for cooperation between the Soviet Union and China for socialism and peace. The two countries' mutual assistance and cooperation in carrying out their respective economic plans are precisely the wishes of the peoples of the two countries.

NAJIBULLAH EXPOUNDS ON USSR TROOP CUTBACK

PM311432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Address to the People"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jul -- Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, delivered an address to his compatriots on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the DRA Revolutionary Council, and the DRA Government on Afghan Television 29 July.

Our heroic people, workers and peasants, intelligentsia and clergy, artisans and private entrepreneurs, servicemen, women, and young people, the address emphasizes, greeted with profound understanding the statement made in Vladivostok by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding the return to the motherland of some Soviet military units stationed in Afghanistan.

The important step undertaken by our friends by agreement with the Afghan Government is yet further vivid proof of the sincere desire of the DRA and the USSR for the speediest settlement of the situation prevailing around Afghanistan and for the easing of tension in the region. It reaffirms the DRA's commitment to the policy of peace reflected in the 1980 and 1981 statements and the USSR's loyalty to the course of disarmament and detente consolidated by the 27th CPSU Congress. This step gives a clear reply to all slanderers: The USSR has no other goal in Afghanistan apart from rendering international assistance to the young republic in repulsing aggression from outside. We make no secret of the fact that this goodwill gesture has become possible as a result of the utmost strengthening of the people's rule and the might of the DRA Armed Forces and the growing support for the policy of the PDPA and the government by Afghanistan's peoples.

The path to this decision was long and hard. We experienced the joy of victory by establishing a new and just social system on the ancient land where the religion of the ancestors and their traditions and customes are sacredly preserved. But our bitterness is great because Afghan blood is being shed, because many of our compatriots have failed to understand that their truth is in the hands of the new people's rule which was brought about by the April Revolution. Many of them fell victim to deception by imperialist propaganda and are fighting against the rule which brings them deliverance from poverty, unemployment, and social injustice. When the forces of imperialism and regional reaction took up arms against us, when a counterrevolution was launched with material support from the West, our internationalist brothers, the Soviet servicemen, came to help us at our legitimate request and on the basis of lofty international principles.

It has been possible to repulse [otrazheniye] the aggression and imperialism's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs thanks to the all-around and resolute help of the Soviet Union. This is indeed why Afghanistan today is a sovereign, independent, and territorially integral state. Those who hold dear the fate of the country must understand that the enemies would have dismembered Afghanistan had the limited contingent of Soviet troops not come to help our people.

The Afghans greeted wholeheartedly M.S. Gorbachev's words that "all who encourage and finance the undeclared war against Afghanistan and from whose territory it is waged must know: If the intervention against the DRA continues, the Soviet Union will not abandon its neighbor to misfortune." The friendship bequeathed to us by our fathers and illuminated by Lenin's genius and Amanullah Khan's perspicacity, Najibullah noted, has become even deeper and even stronger. [paragraph continues]

It has evolved into a spiritual brotherhood, a blood brotherhood, a brotherhood in arms and in struggle. It has turned into internationalism in action, it has turned into patriotism in action! All generations of the Afghan people, every family, and prestigious elders today send to the Soviet leadership, the heroic working class, and the peasantry and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union and to its valiant Armed Forces words of heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude for everything accomplished by the courageous servicemen and all Soviet people in our ancient land.

Our people have a good memory, Najibullah went on. Afghan hearts will nurture gratitude to the Soviet servicemen and the Soviet people through the centuries. We expect, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee stressed, that the initiative taken by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will generate a good response all over the world, both among our friends and among those who so far disagree with us on questions of our domestic and foreign policy. We expect that the opposite side will respond with reciprocity to this expression of goodwill and will prove by deeds its interest in the solution of the so-called "Afghan problem." What I have in mind is the immediate cessation of all outside interference in the DRA's internal affairs, of gangs of counterrevolutionary mercenaries to our territory, and of supplies of the latest weapons to engage in subversive activity against the people's democratic rule.

We are convinced, Najibullah pointed out, that the reduction in the number of Soviet military units in the DRA will have a most positive effect on the forthcoming talks in Geneva, where our long-standing interlocutors will have a real opportunity to display good will.

Of course, we are talking about an initial step. Whether it will be followed by a second and a third will depend entirely on the actions of the governments of the United States, Pakistan, Iran, and other countries which are forcing an undeclared war upon Afghanistan. The phased return of Soviet troops to the motherland will begin only subject to the guaranteed nonresumption of this dirty war and the signing of all documents forming the basis of a political settlement.

The party and the state will pursue even more persistently the line of national reconciliation and expansion of the social base of the April National Democratic Revolution right up to the formation of a government to include political forces which are outside the country but are prepared to participate sincerely in the nationwide process of the building of a new Afghanistan. Only national unity and a common commitment to Afghanistan's freedom and integrity, Najibullah emphasized, can guarantee that we will successfully cope with the difficulties and achieve the cherished goal -- to make our people happy and our fatherland prosperous.

We stand firmly on our feet and are confident in our ability to defend our revolution. We will march forward, feeling the fraternal support and relying on the unbreakable patriotic unity. Our friendship with the USSR is eternal!

DRA-PAKISTAN NEGOTIATIONS RESUME IN GENEVA

LD311809 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 31 TASS -- Today Afghanistan and Pakistan have resumed the 7th round of their negotiations through Diego Cordovez, U.N. secretary general's personal representative, at the Geneva Palace of Nations. The Afghan delegation at the negotiations is headed by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and the Pakistani delegation -- by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

Talks Previewed

LD302319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] This next stage of the Afghan-Pakistan talks is attracting the particular attention of the world public. The reason for heightened interest in the forthcoming event is quite clear. Speaking in Vladivostok 2 days ago, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev officially announced that six regiments of the limited contingent of Soviet troops will return to their homeland from Afghanistan before the end of this year. These units, with their regular equipment and armaments, will return to regions where they are permanently stationed in our country. Furthermore, this operation will be carried out in such a way that all interested parties will easily be able to satisfy themselves that it has taken place.

Assessing this decision by the Soviet leadership, the French newspaper LIBERATION noted that the Soviet Union is thereby demonstrating its good will. The paper's conclusion is correct, of course; but it calls for considerable expansion. The decision that has been made confirms in a practical way the Soviet position proclaimed at the 27th CPSU congress. It was declared in the congress platform that our country is willing to bring home our troops that are in Afghanistan at the request of its government. Already at that time, a timetable was agreed upon with the Afghan side for the stage by stage return as soon as a political settlement has been achieved that will ensure the real cessation of armed external interference in the internal affairs of the DRA and reliably guarantee that it will not resume. Now the Soviet Union, after consultation with the Afghan side, is demonstrating its willingness to take concrete action. That willingness is dictated by the desire to speed up a political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan and give a further boost to that process.

Diego Cordovez, UN undersecretary general, believes that the decision of the Soviet leadership is a positive step toward creating a good atmosphere at the Afghan-Pakistan talks that are about to resume. At this stage of the talks, he said, it is important that each side, rather than waiting for the other side to act, should show its own determination to move forward. In this sense, Diego Cordovez intimated, Comrade Gorbachev's announcement may prove to be extremely useful. Taking a serious approach to an important international problem, the Soviet Union notified the interested states, including Pakistan, in advance that this step was imminent. Our country is naturally entitled to expect that the Soviet initiative will be rightly understood and duly appreciated by those who are organizing and implementing the armed intervention against democratic Afghanistan. The response must be to bring outside interference in the affairs of the Afghan people to an end.

TROUNG CHINH SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS TO GORBACHEV

PM311419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul First Edition p 1

["Text" of message from Troung Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- date and place not given]

[Text] Esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev: I sincerely thank the CPSU Central Committee and you, comrade, for the cordial greetings on my election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

On this occasion, once again, I would like to promise you that the Communist Party, government, and people of Vietnam will continue to devote all of their energies to further consolidate the firm fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPV and the CPSU, and between the SRV and the Soviet Union, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of our two peoples, to consolidate the socialist community, and to guarantee world peace.

Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, I would like to convey my wishes for good health to you and to all the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, I wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, many new, glorious achievements in implementing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and in the struggle for the peace and security of all peoples.

I would like to convey to you my communist salutations.

[Signed] Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee

REASONS FOR TENSION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA EXAMINED

PM301318 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 Second Edition p 4

[Yu. Kuzmichev article: "Southeast Asia: Who Needs a Regional Conflict"]

[Text] Reports of border provocations and artillery shelling are continuing to come out of Southeast Asia. Each such report reminds us that lasting peace still has not come to that long-suffering region.

And yet, following the defeat of the American interventionists who waged the "dirty war" against the peoples of Indochina, quite definite trends became apparent which could have led to the establishment of genuine good-neighborliness in the region. The unified SRV was created 10 years ago. The national democratic revolution in Laos ended in the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The overthrow of the bloody Pol Pot regime led to the birth of another working people's state -- the PRK.

The SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK are pursuing a concerted peace-loving course aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. This course has features in common with the ASEAN member countries' officially proclaimed aim of creating a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in the region. The way to improve the situation would seem to be open. However, positive changes are taking place only slowly.

Of course, it is impossible not to see that there are many unsolved questions in Southeast Asia, including ones inherited form the colonial past, when imperialist powers arbitrarily divided up territories, creating preconditions for border conflicts. There also exists a certain mutual mistrust between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN.

However, all this is not the chief cause of tension. Given goodwill, the existing problems could be settled. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have demonstrated that even border questions, which have been the cause of acute conflicts in the past, are resolved if the interested parties so desire and if no one prevents them from doing so. The difference in sociopolitical systems also is not an insurmountable barrier. The principle of peaceful coexistence long ago proved its vitality. The two largest states in Southeast Asia itself -- Vietnam and Indonesia -- set an example of this by traditionally maintaining friendly relations between themselves.

So, then, what is preventing the establishment of good-neighborliness in the region? The facts attest that it is interference by external forces, which are deliberately hindering the improvement of the situation. American imperialism, which has long considered Southeast Asia one of the zones of its "vital interests," is chiefly to blame for the tension in the region. It is attracted by the region's very rich natural resources and capacious markets. The United States obtains from the region a large part of its imported natural rubber and tin and a considerable proportion of other kinds of raw materials. It has considerable capital investments there.

At the same time, American politicians and the military are attracted by the strategic position of Southeast Asia, which is crossed by routes linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans. By knocking together the notorious "unified eastern front... from the Persian Gulf to the Aleutian Islands," Washington is seeking to establish its control over that region. It is a question of linking up a chain of American bases located in the two oceans and, second, of turning Southeast Asia into a possible region for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The strategists across the ocean also have another military-political aim. They do not like the new situation in Indochina or the community of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, which is the outpost of socialism's forces in Southeast Asia and an obstacle in the way of imperialist expansion. Having been unable to win victory in open war against those peoples, U.S. imperialism has not abandoned subversive actions against the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK.

This is not the first year that Washington has been "working" on ASEAN, seeking to draw it in full or in part into the orbit of its global policy by lending it the nature of a military organization. This is being done in several directions. The United States is intensively arming the six countries, as well as promoting the development of military production in the ASEAN countries themselves, giving all possible encouragement to the development of military cooperation among the association's countries, and seeking to hitch them to its own war chariot.

Tension is needed in Southeast Asia in order to realize these schemes. Washington intimidates the ASEAN countries with the farfetched "Soviet threat" and exploits to the utmost the false "thesis" of Vietnam's "regional hegemonism." It passes itself off as the ASEAN countries' "defender" in the face of these "threats."

The so-called "Cambodian question" is used to fan tension in the region and to set ASEAN at odds with the community of states of Indochina. The undeclared war against the PRK, in which American imperialism plays the role of one of the chief instigators, is now into its 8th year. [paragraph continues]

The United States gives support, including material support, to the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," which was knocked together with its blessing and in which the tone is set by the Pol Pot clique, condemned for the crime of genocide. Although Washington eschews open contacts with Pol Pot's followers, it is precisely thanks to machinations organized by Americans that these butchers still occupy Cambodia's UN seat.

The attempts to liquidate the Cambodian people's revolutionary gains by military means have suffered defeat. An irreversible process of demoralization is taking place within the "coalition" of Khmer reaction. However, the United States has not abandoned its support for the Khmer counterrevolutionaries. Every high-ranking American representative who visits the ASEAN countries starts his tour in Thailand, on whose territory Pol Pot's and other reactionary gangs are based. Every visitor from across the ocean considers it his duty to visit the counterrevolutionaries' bases and camps and to make attacks there on the PRK and the SRV. The aims of all these trips are to prevent the tension around Cambodia from subsiding and the situation in Southeast Asia from improving, and to involve Thailand as widely as possible in the undeclared war against the PRK.

Each time the defenders of people's Kampuchea, thwarting the attempts of Pol Pot's followers and of other reactionaries to penetrate onto the republic's territory, throw them out back to Thailand, the United States raises a ballyhoo together with the reactionary Bangkok circles about a "threat" to Thailand and uses it as grounds for additional military deliveries to that country. And in October 1985 the United States even signed an agreement with Thailand to step up American military deliveries in the event of "extraordinary circumstances."

This year American-Thai military maneuvers under the code name "Cobra Gold-86" are being held on an unprecedented scale in a region adjacent to the Thai-Cambodian border and in the adjacent waters of the Gulf of Siam. These maneuvers can only be called a provocation.

U.S. policy in Southeast Asia is a vivid example of how, while coming out verbally for the settlement of regional conflicts, American imperialism is in fact seeking to prevent them from being eliminated and "hot spots" from being extinguished.

BURMESE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO DEMICHEV

BK301119 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] U Tin Aye, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Soviet Union, has presented his credentials to Petr Demichev, Soviet vice president [title as heard] and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. It was officially announced that U Tin Aye also has friendly talks with Petr Demichev and Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

MATVEYEV ANALYZES HASSAN-PERES TALKS

PM311441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "What Had To Be Proved"]

[Text] The situation in the Near East is often compared with shifting sands. Using this metaphor, Western commentators with their penchant for sensationalism and dramatization would like to invest the prevailing situation with a substantial element of unpredictability and surprise. Anything can happen, they say...

In view of the persisting explosiveness of the siutation, this is true. However, this situation itself is not the result of some kind of vague, abstract circumstance but is the product of the continuing occupation of the seized Arab territories by the Israeli military. In this respect, it is a matter of the predictability of the line of Israeli rulers unwilling to take into account the legitimate interests of the Arab states and the will of the Palestinian people struggling for the establishment of their own independent state.

That this is so was borne out again by the results of the trip to Morocco by Israeli Premier S. Peres. There was no shortage of conjectures and predictions in the Western press when the news of Peres' visit became known.

Israel's rulers, while displaying total instransigence in questions of restoring trampled justice in this region, show great readiness, not to say alacrity, for these kinds of contacts and trips. It is not that they get much opportunity for this. They do not come up against even slightly opened doors very often. And this is not surprising.

In Tel Aviv's view, each such contact or trip must be turned into grist for the mill of the diplomats who are trying to add a semblance of "legality" to the seizure of lands which have belonged to the Arabs since time immemorial. This is why such trips, which play into the hands of those who do not want to withdraw from the occupied territories, are resolutely denounced in the Arab East. As was to be expected the indignant reaction in the Arab world to S. Peres' visit to Morocco was also displayed on this occasion.

Now it is more or less known that this visit ended inconclusively. This follows from a statement made by King Hassan II of Morocco, who talked to Peres. When, during the visit, the Moroccan side steered the conversation toward a just, peaceful settlement in the Near East based on the withdrawal of the Isareli military from the occupied territories, the talks ground to a complete halt. The Israeli premier refused to budge an inch from Tel Aviv's previous position. And so the visitor went back home.

The whole world was once again able to see for itself what an extreme, provocative position the Israeli ruling circles occupy. Yet had there been any signs that their position might be changing? None whatsoever. Nothing in Israel's actions seemed to justify even the most cautious optimism.

So what was behind this meeting? In my view, King Hassan II said something significant in this respect when he mentioned that some time ago President Reagan proposed that this meeting be held in the United States.

Washington was fully aware of the prepared visit. More than that. It probably organized it, acting both in its own egoistic interests and trying to please its partner and accomplice -- Tel Aviv.

Reports say that the situation inside Israel is growing more complicated as a result of increasingly serious economic and financial factors and because of other reasons. In 3 months time Peres is due to hand over the reins of government to Shamir, the representative of the Likud bloc. Quite regardless of this, ordinary people in Israel are fed up to their teeth with the "fruits" of the country's total militarization as a result of which inflation is expressed not in tens but in hundreds of percent.

Some kind of gensture was needed to prove to the public that is rulers are not totally obsessed, that they are prepared to be flexible, that there is some hope...

It is also well known to what lengths the Israeli rulers are prepared to go in their attempts to split the Arab countries. It is well known that Tel Aviv, together with Washington, would like to push through various options of the plan for a so-called "partial settlement" which would consolidate Israel's hold on the seized territories.

These primitive maneuvers have nothing in common with a real striving for a genuine settlement. Peres' visit proved once again what was obvious even before.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN ENVOY

PM311520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Conversations"]

[Text] On 28 July E.A. Shevardnadze had a meeting with Algerian Ambassador to the Soviet Union A. Allahoum in connection with his final departure from the USSR.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Algeria in various spheres and mention was made of the great importance in terms of strengthening cooperation as a result of the talks which took place during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by Algerian President C. Bendjedid.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAPITONOV-SALIH TALKS

PM311353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] Sanaa, 27 Jul -- Yesterday the CPSU delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, met with 'A. 'A. Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR].

The delegation head handed to 'A. 'A. Salih a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere the delegation reported on the Soviet Union's persistent and consistent efforts aimed at realizing the program outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress for strengthening peace and the peoples' security, at preventing nuclear war, and at disarmament.

President 'A. 'A. Salih confirmed that the YAR fully supports the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy initiatives set forth in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement of 15 January 1986 and in other Soviet documents. He also declared that the YAR approves the USSR's proposals for the speediest convening of an international conference on the Near East.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of friendly relations between the USSR and the YAR.

There was an exchange of opinions on a number of other questions of mutual interest.

Participating in the talks on the Soviet side were the CPSU delegation members -- Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and A.I. Filev, USSR ambassador to the YAR; and on the North Yemeni side -- 'A.K. al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the YAR, and A.M. al-Asbahi, executive secretary of the YAR General People's Congress Standing Committee.

The CPSU delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen heroes of the revolution of 26 September 1962 in the capital's central Al-tahrir Square. The delegation also visited the National and Military Museums.

OMANI ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO DEMICHEV

PM301020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Khamis Ibn Hamad Ibn Sayf al-Battashi, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Sultanate of Oman, presented his credentials to P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 18 July.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between P.N. Demichev and Kh. al-Battashi, a friendly conversation took place in which T.N. Menteshashvili and USSR deputy foreign minister A.L. Adamishin took part.

AMBASSADOR TO PDRY RELIEVED OF POSITION

PM301212 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 6

["Diary" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Albert Ivanovich Rachkov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov of the post of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in connection with his transfer to other work.

ZHOLKVER ATTACKS U.S., UK SOUTH AFRICA POLICY

LD251939 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] An important position in Washington's global plans is given to the Republic of South Africa, situated, as you know, at the crossroads of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, and having at its disposal the largest reserves of strategic raw materials. This was discussed sufficiently openly in President Reagan's latest speech. He stressed several times that the strategic interests of the United States intersect [skreshchivayutsa] in southern Africa. It is not by chance that in Washington they demonstratively support the current peace-making act by Howe, the British foreign secretary, who is traveling around southern Africa. After talks in Pretoria with President Botha, the leader of the racists, Howe visited Zambia, where, as Western agencies note, he was given a very cold reception.

President Kaunda not only made Howe wait in the residence for nearly half an hour but also, later, in the presence of journalists, publicly condemned both Reagan's speech and as he put it, the courier mission of the British minister. Representatives of Zambia's African National Congress completely refused to meet Howe. The OAU Council of Ministers, in session in the capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, has resolutely condemned Washington's and London's shameful support for the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

REPORT OF U.S.-RSA INTELLIGENCE LINK ASSESSED

MB251513 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Station Observer Aleksandr (Shebogin) commentary]

[Text] On 23 July the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES carried a report saying that intelligence services of the United States and Britain keep a close watch on the activities of the African National Congress, an organization opposing the apartheid regime in South Africa and pass the collected information on to the Pretoria racist authorities. More form our observer, Aleksandr (Shebogin):

This all may seem to be not only immoral but unbelievable as well. The same issue of the newspaper carries accounts of the speech made by the American President on 22 July where he spelled out the U.S. position on South Africa's problems. The speech contained the denunciation of the apartheid regime and expressed the hope that South Africa's indigenous population would finally be free.

Part of this all fits into the (?basis) of contact between the American intelligence services and the SOuth African authorities. But, as it turns out, the passing of intelligence information about the activities of the African National Congress with the aim of undermining that organization conforms with American national interest, as officials of the U.S. National Security Council claim. These interests are not unknown. American monopolies have invested many thousand million dollars in South Africa. South Africa is a major supplier of strategic raw materials for the American war industry. Washington needs that country to implement plans in keeping with the doctrine of neo-globalism dealing with the establishment of domination over the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean area. And finally South Africa is Washington's natural ally in the job of combating the national liberation movement in Africa.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the United States is doing its best to keep the Pretoria regime in power by all the available means up to the passing of intelligence information. As for the denunciation of the apartheid regime and its sympathy for the South African peoples, thisis nothing else but an ordinary camouflage used to cover Washington's double-dealing standards.

NAVAL VESSEL CONCLUDES ETHIOPIAN PORT CALL

PM311539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Jul -- The friendly visit to Ethiopia by the Soviet Navy's large landing ship 50 Let Shefstva VLKSM has ended.

The 5 days which its personnel spent in the port of Mits'iwa helped to strengthen friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. Several hundred of Mits'iwa's residents visited the ship. They saw a photographic display and a book exhibition depicting the Soviet people's life. The Soviet seamen gave several amateur artistic concerts for the city's population which were highly successful, and organized several comradely sports meetings.

Rear Admiral N.N. Beregovoy who headed the visit, together with a group of officers from the large standing ship, met the Mits'iwa party and administrative leadership.

IZVESTIYA CITES SUDAN AIDE ON USSR TIES

PM241412 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the hading: "Sudan"]

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul -- In its foreign policy the Republic of Sudan adheres to the principles of good-neighborliness, nonalignment, and positive neutrality, Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani said. In an interview in the Egyptian paper AL-JUMHURIYAH he noted that Sudan intends to expand cooperation with all the countries of the world. Concerning relations with the Soviet Union, A.'A. al-Mirghani stressed that Sudan wants to develop them further.

PRAVDA PRAISES SANDINIST REGIME'S 7TH ANNIVERSARY

PM310950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondent N. Ognev and APN correspondent I. Petushkov: "Nicaragua: A Difficult Formation Process"]

[Excerpts] Today the Nicaraguan people are celebrating the seventh anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution [passage omitted]

What was quite recently an illiterate country has now essentially eliminated this grim legacy of the past. One million people, that is, one-third of the population, are currently involved in various forms of training. Work is being done to set up schools for Miskito, Sumi, and (Garifano) [as published] Indians and other national minorities. Few countries in the West, even the "rich" ones, can boast of teaching in the national languages of small ethnic groups.

Public health services, of which the majority of Nicaraguans had no conception before the revolution, have become accessible to everyone and are the government's permanent preoccupation. According to the statistics of the Republic's Health Ministry, there has not been a single recorded case of poliomyelitis since 1982 and the number of measles cases is down to nearly one-fortieth of the previous level. As a result, the average life span has increased and infant mortality has more than halved.

The success could have been even greater. But the plans of the people's government were disrupted by the undeclared war unleashed by the United States. It began in 1981, and in 5 years it has caused the Republic immense damage. Over 11,000 Nicaraguans have died. Material losses stand at $3.5 billion. The government is forced to use about 40 percent of the GNP to satisfy the needs of the front. Economic growth has decreased.

Because of the hostilities there is an acute shortage of manpower that results in frequent disruptions in the harvesting of the main export crops -- coffee, sugarcane, and cotton, the main sources of foreign currency. In some places economic life of entire districts is paralyzed. The worst hit are northern zones bordering Honduras, in the departments of Nueva Segovia, Jinotega, and Madriz, renowned for their tobacco plantations.

The undeclared war is increasingly becoming a war of economic attrition. The burning of economic facilities, the destruction of harvests, and terrorization of civilians -- these actions by counterrevolutionary hirelings, are a serious destabilizing factor.

Of course, there are internal difficulties as well. Recently, for example, substantial shortcomings were revealed in the organization of the labor process in the country as a whole. People are violating production discipline, not working as long as they should, and failing to meet production targets. The situation is bad in agriculture as well. Many peasants who have obtained land and have no obligations to the state are farming in such a way as to satisfy only their families' needs. To a large extent this is why Nicaragua has recently been short of food products.

But the difficulties in development and growth have not blunted the Nicaraguans' resolve to build a new life and rebuff the aggressor who is dispatching counterrevolutionary gangs to Nicaraguan territory. The Nicaraguans' steadfastness and their selflessness in labor and battle have earned them the respect and solidarity of many peoples of the world. The Sandinist government's active peace-loving stance in the international arena strengthens even more the world public's sympathy for the country of Sandino.

Nicaraguans are peace-loving people. The struggle against interference in their internal affairs and for the right to self-determination and other democratic principles forms the basis of the new Nicaragua's draft first constitution, nationwide discussion of which ended on the eve of the seventh anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. All over the country there have been dozens of so-called people's assemblies attended by representatives of all strata of the population. For the first time in the Republic's history its fundamental law is coming into being in the process of free expression of will by its citizens. The definition incorporated in the future constitution of democracy as the people's participation in the creation of a society in which such rights as the right to work, health, housing, education, and leisure will become reality is already being put into practice.

"Seven years united in the struggle for peace!" -- the main slogan of the current celebrations -- is the eloquent result of the Nicaraguan people's obstinate struggle for a bright future.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS U.S.-SPONSORED CONTRA MEETING

LD251810 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a note of protest to the U.S. Department of State against a provocative get-together staged by CIA-backed terrorists in the Honduran capital. The note says that plans of new terrorist and saboteur acts against the Nicaraguan people are being drafted by the counter-revolutionary Somozan organization Nicaraguan Democratic Forces.

The Reagan administration which sponsored the criminal gathering in Tegucigalpa, clearly shows its intention to continue using the Honduran territory for implementing its policy of terror and rough-shod interference in Nicaragua's home affairs, the document says. The actions by the U.S. authorities undermine the basis of the legal system and flagrantly contradict the judgement of the International Court of Justice which demanded an end to the dirty war against Nicaragua.

The aggressive preparations in Honduras, the note points out, provoke a new aggravation of the Central American crisis and undermine the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group. The Nicaraguan Government demands that the U.S. ruling quarters abandon this criminal and immoral policy and subordinate to the judgement of the International Court.

The Nicaraguan Government called on the Honduran authorities to prevent U.S. provocative and aggressive actions on the territory of the country.

It became known that a group of armed people had fired with sub-machineguns and grenade launchers on the main headquarters of Somozan hirelings where the get-together of counter-revolutionary chieftains was taking place. In an interview to the ANN agency, a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman flatly refuted any involvement of the Nicaraguan authorities in the Tegucigalpa events and did not preclude a possibility that chieftains of contras were squaring accounts betwwen themselves, since each of them claimed a lion's share of multimillion appropriations allocated by the U.S. Congress for the war against the Nicaraguan people.

Speaking at a military training centre in Managua, Joaquin Cuadra, deputy defence minister and chief of the General Staff of the Sandinist People's Army (SPA) of Nicaragua, said that the Reagan administration was toughening its aggressive and militarist policy in Central America.

The direct involvement of the CIA and the Pentagon in terrorist actions against the Nicaraguan people, he noted, brings actually to naught a chance for a peaceful settlement of the regional crisis.

In the recent past, Cuadra emphasized, the USA noticeably stepped up its ideological subversive activities spearheaded at organizing a political and economic blockade against Nicaragua, undermining the unity of Nicaraguan people and at creating the so-called internal front of counter-revolution. However, despite massive military and financial support by Washington to Somozan mercenaries, SPA soldiers are inflicting them staggering blows. Since the beginning of this year, Cuadra noted, the Nicaraguan troops put out of action over 4,000 Somozan cutthroats who had invaded the country from Costa Rica and Honduras.

The deputy defence minister called on the Nicaraguan defenders to preserve constant combat preparedness to as to give a telling rebuff to U.S. interventionists if they dare a direct invasion of Nicaragua.

COMPARISON OF JOINT URUGUAYAN COMMUNIQUE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 July carries in its first edition on page 4 a report on the joint communique issued during the visit of Uruguayan Foreign Minister Iglesias to the Soviet Union. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Soviet-Uruguayan Joint Communique," has been compared with the Moscow International Service Russian version published in the 28 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 6, revealing the following variations:

Page K 9, paragraph one, last line reads in PRAVDA: o international law.

The settlement of regional conflicts on this basis would promote a reduction in international tension and the strengthening of universal security and trust among states. Concern was expressed at the continuing exacerbation of the situation in Central America. The sides opposed the policy of pressure and outside interference and supported the Latin American countries' constructive efforts aimed at ensuring a peaceful and just settlement in the region on the basis of complete respect for the peoples' right to self-determination and for the principle of noninterference in states' internal affairs. The Soviet side noted Uruguay's positive contribution, particularly within the Contadora Support Group, to the extensive international efforts aimed at normalizing the situation in the region.

The sides spoke (adding passage, deleting editorial notation)

Paragraph six, last line in PRAVDA reads: the most important international economic problems. (adding "international")

SET UP OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ANNOUNCED

LD312041 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- A new public commission for issues of cooperation in the humanitarian field and in the field of human rights is to be set up soon within the framework of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said Yevgeniy Silin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Etropean security and Cooperation. He was today addressing a press conference on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Final Helsinki Act.

The task of the new commission, Yevgeniy Silin continued, will be in the first place to help Soviet public to familiarize themselves closer with the Soviet laws protecting the rights of the Soviet citizens. Nowadays great efforts are made for the protection of the rights of the Soviet working people we would like to generalize these efforts at our new commission and compare them with the demands contained both in the Final Helsinki Act and in the subsequent documents.

An objective comparison of how the human rights are in real fact protected in some or other country would help develop international cooperation on both issues.

ALCOHOL PRICES TO RISE, OTHERS TO FALL 1 AUG

LD312253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] In the USSR State Committee on Prices: With the aim of further implementing the measures drawn up to strengthen the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and in keeping with an instruction of the USSR Council of Ministers, as of 1 August the state retail prices for alcoholic beverages, including vodka, vodka-liqueur products, and cognacs will be increased by 20-25 percent, by R2.3 per half liter; and fortified grape wines by 50 kopeks per 0.7 of a liter.

At the same time, the retail prices for some forms of consumer products will be reduced by, on average, 15-20 percent: for clothing, footwear, and knitted products for children and teenagers; for imitation fur products, carpets and carpet products, mens' and womens' footwear, motorcycles, crystal; and for certain cultural-amenity and economic products.

The additional earnings from the price increases for alcoholic products is roughly equal to the expenditure aimed at reducing the prices for the goods indicated.

A TASS correspondent asked the chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, Comrade Glushkov, to comment on these measures.

A characteristic feature of the price reductions, he commented, is above all the fact that this is being effected for a wide range of products in everyday demand, and for significant amounts -- by 20-30 percent. The prices of some products are being regularly reduced in line with the efficiency of their production, the reduction of prime costs, and the accumulation of the necessary commercial and financial resources. Conducting a retail price policy in keeping with the task of increasing the real income of the population was envisaged by the decisions of the 27th Congress of the party. The price reductions will affect many childrens' products. By the way, the present large-scale price reductions for childrens' products is the second over the past 2 years.

The first was effected in 1984. Its results speak for the high effectiveness of this measure for the population which was particularly felt by families with many children and those with low income. And now, the total resources devoted to those aims is twice as much as in 1984.

School and Pioneer's uniforms and other childrens' clothing of woollen cloth, childrens' knitted worsted clothing, pure-wool jumpers in sizes 42-46, childrens' sewn products of imitation fur, some forms of footwear, tights, and a number of other childrens' products are becoming cheaper.

Reducing the prices for medicines, in particular for some forms of home-produced and imported cardiovascular preparations and antibiotics has been continued.

As far as products for adults are concerned, raincoats, knee-length coats, jackets, and other home-produced products manufactured from imitation fur and in combination with other kinds of materials will become cheaper. The prices for tights and some kinds of footwear have been reduced, in particular for everyday and fashion footwear with polyurethane soles. The prices for certain cultural-amenity and economic products have also been reduced, some kinds of clocks, photo-cinematographic equipment, medium and low-powered motorcycles, and some other products.

At the same time goods which are not of an essential nature, whose marketing was encountering difficulties related to their high prices, have become cheaper: These are carpets, crystal products, cutlery, silver-plated and gilt crockery, and some fur products.

Commenting on the price increases for alcoholic drinks, Comrade Glushkov said: It is now impossible not to notice those changes which the struggle for a sober lifestyle has brought about. This is the logical result of the great work which is being carried out at the center and in the provinces to implement a wide range of organizational and economic, administrative, legal and educational measures aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

The struggle for sobriety will, and ought to continue to increase without interruption and in a consistent way. It is following both the course of reducing the production and marketing of alcoholic drinks and by way of increasing the prices for this product as a means of economic influence on reducing the consumption of spirit beverages. The additional earnings which will be gained from the sale of alcoholic drinks at the new, higher prices is roughly equal to the total resources aimed at reducing the retail prices for industrial goods.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON GORBACHEV FAR EAST VISIT

LD291146 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1235 GMT on 27 July carried a 15-minute report on the celebration of USSR Navy Day in Vladivostok.

The report opens with pictures of a general view of the Navy parade reviewing stand, followed by pictures showing a line of seven warships drawn up in a line astern formation. The first is a Kynda-class cruiser and the second is a Kara-class cruiser, the others being too small on screen to be identified. Another line of vessels is drawn up parallel to the first. The first three are submarines: one Foxtrot class, one Golf class, the third unidentified.

The report then shows the arrival of Gorbachev by motorcade. The announcer says: "Taking part in the festivities are Fleet Admiral Chernavin, commander in chief of the USSR Navy; and Comrade Gagarov, first secretary of the Maritime Kray committee of the party." Pictures show Chernavin, Gorbachev, and Raisa Gorbacheva, in that order from left to right, walking from cars toward the reviewing stand.

Admiral Sidorov's launch is then seen passing two Golf-class submarines and six warships during his tour of inspection.

The announcer says: "After the inspection round is finished, Sidorov goes aboard the nuclear missile cruiser Frunze."

Pictures show the admiral mounting the gangway to the deck, where sailors are drawn up on parade. The admiral exchanges greetings with the sailors. Then, during the playing of the anthem, the camera pans along lines of sailors and officers on board the Frunze, and also closes in on Adm Sidorov taking the salute. Another shot show that the Frunze is part of the center line of three lines of warships. Adm Sidorov's launch, with the name "Tayfun-1" on the side, is seen heading for shore. Shots of the reviewing stand show that Chernavin is seated to the left of Gorbachev on the screen, then Raisa Gorbacheva, then Gagarov, then a fair-haired woman, possibly Mrs Gagarov.

The reportage goes on to show Neptune's arrival and various formations marching past the reviewing stand.

Pictures are shown of various warships, including a Sovremenyy-class destroyer and a Kara-class cruiser, hull numbers indistinct. A Nanuchka-2 class missile corvette with the hull No 987, Kunda-class cruiser, hull No 049, Udaloy-class destroyer, hull no 541, and an unidentified smaller vessel with hull No 637 are also shown.

The announcer says: "A submarine has appeared in the waters of the gulf. Its crew occupies first place in the formation, for the results of competitions have confirmed its title of 'excellent' for 5 years in a row." Pictures show a Bravo-class submarine moving along the surface.

He continues: "Here is the patrol ship Ryanyy. It is designed to seek out and destroy enemy submarines. The ship's personnel have carried out long voyages in the areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans." Video shows a Krivak-class frigate, hull No 628, moving through the water and then firing its weapons into the water some distance away.

Next, The announcer says: "The crew of this torpedo boat displays its skill. Though they are small in size, these craft possess high speed and maneuverability. The boat has just launched a torpedo, and there it is hitting the target." Pictures show a Turya-class hydrofoil torpedo boat moving through the water and launching a torpedo. The boat has the hull No 261. It passes first a Ropucha-class landing ship, then a Kiev-class aircraft carrier. The target, apparently about the same size as the torpedo boat, is seen being hit and destroyed by the torpedo. The torpedo boat then passes a Kynda-class cruiser, hull No 249, then a Golf-class submarine, then a Kara-class cruiser with an unidentified submarine in front of it.

The announcer says: "Here is a large landing ship. A month ago its crew returned from a long voyage, the tasks of which were successfully achieved. The ramps of the ship have opened, and the combat equipment has moved on ahead.

The tankmen of the Marines are able to cover great distances in their vehicles. The accuracy of their shooting can be envied even by land-based gunners." Picture show a Ropucha-class large landing ship. On its side it bears hull No 090. Two sections open at the bows of the ship and PT-76 tanks are seen moving down the ramps into the water. The emerging tanks almost at once begin firing at the shore. At least seven tanks are seen firing as they approach the shore. Numbers are legible on the turrets of two of them: 627 and 630.

The announcer continues: "The country's Navy contains many powerful modern ships which embody the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress. This is the nuclear missile cruiser Frunze, which is the pride of the Pacific Ocean Fleet. This year the ship's personnel performed missile launches and their artillery firing with a rating of 'excellent.'" Pictures show the Frunze, which carries its name on the stern and also hull No 028. Two KA-27 helicopters, trailing banners, pass over it. The camera pans along the port side of the vessel from bow to stern. Its deck are lined with sailors who are waving their hats above their heads.

Next, the announcer says: "This is the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk. It is fitted with the most up-to-date types of combats equipment. It is a fortress of a ship. It can sail for a long time independently, and possesses all-purpose seagoing qualities. Combat helicopters are ready at any moment to take off from the ship on a sortie. The cruiser's personnel occupied one of the leading positions in socialist competition." Pictures show shots of the Minsk, which carries its name on its bows and hull No 025. A twin-rotor KA-27 helicopter is seen landing on the ship. The Camera pans along the port side of the ship from bow to stern. The announcer makes no reference to the YAK-38 vertical take-off aircraft which the cruiser can also carry nor are any such aircraft seen either on the ship or in the air. The camera shows an oblique view of a line of warships, the first two of which are a Dynda-class cruiser and a Kara-class cruiser.

Pictures are now shown of various sportsmen marching past the rostrum and in speedboats on the water.

Finally, the announcer introduces marine assault troops. A large formation of marine assault troops march in front of the reviewing stand. Some of its members give a display of hand-to-hand fighting techniques, rounding off their display by breaking bricks with a chop of the hand.

Next to be shown is a display by sailors of traditional sailors' dancing. The display ends with a colorful display of formation drill.

Gorkom Secretary's 28 July Speech

OW300333 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0836 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Speech by Boris Fedorovich Bespalov, first secretary of Vladivostok gorkom, at the meeting in Vladivostok to present the Order of Lenin to the city by M.S. Gorbachev -- live]

[Text] Respected Mikhail Sergeyevich, respected visitors to our city, and Vladivostok comrades. The Order of Lenin, the motherland's highest award, has just been pinned to the city's banner next to the Order of the October Revolution. This noteworthy event is one of the most vivid pages in the construction and combat history of our city. It is a high assessment of the deeds and achievements of all generations of Vladivostokovites, primarily of the working class and the activities of the 43,000-strong detachment of Communists in the city party organization.

Permit me, on behalf of the gorkom, the soviet, the Komsomol, and all the people of the city to express profound and cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high assessment of Vladivostok people's contribution to the development of the economy in the Far East. [applause]

The fact that the high award of the motherland has been presented to the city by you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, is particularly dear to us. We are deeply grateful to you for the cordial greetings, kind wishes, and warm words addressed to the city's workers. [applause]

Last year, our city marked its 125th anniversary. Vladivostok, established as a bulwark of Russia on the Pacific Ocean, has become a genuine forepost of socialism in the Far East through the will of the party and state during the Soviet part of its history. Vladivostok, a city of laborers and warriors, has always striven to justify with honor its historic destiny. A new impetus to the patriotic and creative enthusiasm of Vladivostokovites has been given by your greetings, Mikhail Sergeyevich, with the labor collectives and residents of the city.

The businesslike and cordial nature of these meetings is a genuine example of the party consulting the people on ways to further develop the country at a transitional stage in its history and successfully accomplish the grandiose tasks set by the 27th congress and June 1986 Plenum of the party Central Committee. During your visit to our city, you have had the opportunity to convince yourself of the steadfast loyalty of Vladivostokovites to the party's ideals and that here, in a frontier area, people live in unison with the entire country, perform our common tasks with persistent labor, and are always ready to defend the interests of the motherland in the Far East.

You have also had the opportunity to see our profound respect to you as leader of our party. This once again confirms that the firm policy pursued by the Central Committee aimed at implementing the strategic course of accelerating the country's social and economic development and consolidating peace on earth, adopted by the congress, enjoys the decisive support of the Vladivostok working people, as well as all the Soviet people. [applause]

All the affairs and achievements of Vladivostokovites are inalienably linked with the activities of the kray and city party organizations. Under their leadership, the city's working people, responding to the motherland's high award with deeds, have fulfilled the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and have confidently begun the start-up year of the new 5-year plan. An improvement in the work of most labor collectives is noticeable.

Contemporary Vladivostok is a city with diverse branches of industry. The enterprises of the Ministry of the Fish Industry make a sizeable contribution toward fulfilling the country's food program and developing the city's economy. Seamen of the Far East Shipping Company honorably carry our motherland's flag to all parts of the world. To a great extent, they ensure the development of the krays and oblasts of the Soviet Far East, and their contribution to rendering internationalist assistance to the SRV, the DRPK, and Cambodia and to the development of ties with other countries and peoples is considerable.

Vladivostok is proud of its big working class in other branches of the national economy, skilled engineering and technical personnel, and scientific, education, health, and service workers. Vladivostok has role models, people to emulate; primarily, they are our labor guard, vanguard workers, and innovators in production who actively demonstrate what it means today to live and work in unison with development.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan, the labor prowess of more than 800 Vladivostokovites was marked with government awards. The party's and government's recognition of Vladivostok's merits obliges us to augment what has been achieved, to again and again carefully analyze all our affairs, and to make objective assessments.

The city's workers well realize that we have no grounds for self-complacency, and this was shown by the broad discussion of the documents of the congress, the June Plenum, and the CPSU Central Committee appeal. Unfortunately, a turn toward quality, efficiency, and new methods of management is occuring slowly. You noted correctly, Mikhail Sergeyevich, that the production potential established in Vladivostok has not yet yielded a full return. Far more energetic efforts are required to achieve scientific and technical progress, reconstruction, quality, increased discipline, and organization, and more attention must be paid to the social sphere and diligent management.

The city's party organization has outlined and is implementing a package of political, organizational measures aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 12th 5-Year Plan. The problems of acceleration, reconstruction, and improving work-style are at the center of our attention. During your meetings with the city working people, justified remarks were made on the shortcomings in the work of the city's service, housing, and health organizations.

This year, the gorkom has already outlined a number of measures relating to these questions. The gorkom bureau has adopted a 2-year program to construct trade facilities. The plenum reviewed the situation of health services, and a city-wide health program envisaging strengthened material bases for health services, preventive medicine, and the health of city residents was adopted. Measures to fulfill these decisions have been implemented, and we will ensure their fulfillment.

Taking into consideration the experience of Leningrad party organizations and that of other cities, a program to intensify the city's social and economic development is being formulated up to the year 2000. In response to the CPSU Central Committee appeal, the city's working people have pledged to exceed by 1990 the tasks envisaged by the plan for production volume and labor productivity growth by 3 percent, which will permit output of production worth R100 million above plan. An absolute majority of enterprises will be converted to two or three work shifts. The envisaged measures are beginning to be implemented in practice.

In accordance with the congress and the June Plenum line, we began reconstruction by developing the vitality and independence of primary party organizations and the initiative and activity of Communists. A review of the militancy of city party organizations currently under way also serves this purpose, as does increased efficiency at all levels.

However, introduction of new forms and methods of work corresponding to today's requirements is not proceeding smoothly. So far, not everybody has found his place in the expanding struggle, and the gorkom is faced with much work in this regard. The economic growth envisaged for the 12th 5-Year Plan and its efficiency create a firm basis for considerably increasing the city people's living standards. Much has been done to improve the living and labor conditions of Vladivostokovites, but there is still much to do. The housing problem remains extremely acute, particularly for seamen and fishermen. Our enterprises can and will rectify the situation if they can get the understanding and support of the Ministry of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the Ministry of Construction in the Far East, and other ministries and departments. We believe that they will begin to consider the development of the social infrastructure of eastern enterprises taking into account the demands of the 27th party congress.

We are grateful to you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, for the advice, recommendations, and remarks expressed during your visit to Vladivostok and during your speech today. They will invariably be taken into consideration in our further work. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government that the working people of twice order-bearing Vladivostok, loyal to their traditions, will continue to augment the riches of the native kray and will make worthy contributions toward accelerating the social and economic development of the country, strengthening its defense might, and realizing the strategic decisions of the 27th congress of our party. [applause]

Returns to Moscow 31 July

LD311541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1032 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow today from a trip to the Far East.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 July 1986 carries in its first edition on pages 1-3 a report on General Secretary Gorbachev's 28 July speech in Vladivostok. The PRAVDA report, under the headline "Speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at a Ceremonial Meeting Devoted to the Presentation of the Order of Lenin to Vladivostok," has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 29 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 1-20, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: planned and unplanned at enterprises, on ships, in institutes, and, finally, in the streets and squares. I should state (supplying phrase)

Page R 2, paragraph seven, line two reads in PRAVDA: show that the incipient positive changes in (adding "incipient")

Page R 3, paragraph three, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: in our activities, and from the urgent need to remove all obstacles and (rewording)

Page R 4, paragraph four, last line reads in PRAVDA: precondition for this. A major scientific and production potential has been established here.

Major enterprises have (supplying sentence)

Page R 5, paragraph two, last line PRAVDA has "departments" instead of "ministries"

Page R 6, last paragraph, PRAVDA has "throughput" instead of "throughout."

Page R 7, paragraph five, line two and last line, omit editorial note "[as heard]"

Last paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: I have, comrades, made my main observations to leaders of the kray, saying that what (rewording)

Page R 8, paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: East must become one of the leading (adding "one")

Paragraph six, line two reads in PRAVDA: ministries and departments resolutely face the problems (adding "resolutely")

Paragraph seven, line four reads in PRAVDA: we conduct business and what results (deleting "conduct the economy")

Page R 9, paragraph five, line five reads in PRAVDA: broad public circles and representatives of (deleting "politicians")

Page R 10 paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: understand of course that the accelerating arms race (picking up paragraph four, line one, deleting passage)

Paragraph four, last line, omit editorial note "[as heard]"

Paragraph five, line six,PRAVDA has "socialist" instead of "Soviet"

Page R 11, paragraph four, line two, reads in PRAVDA: being very recently.

Asia, which has awoken to a new life in the 20th century, has enriched world progress with multifacedted and original experience of the struggle for freedom and independence. And this is not just history. It is a living inheritance comprising one of the important fundamentals of current political reality in this part of the world.

Each country has its own social and political system with every conceivable difference in nuance, its own traditions, achievements, and difficulties, its own way of life and beliefs, its own convictions and prejudices, and its own understanding of spiritual and material values. Each country has something to be proud of and defend in the treasure house of human civilization.

This impressive diversity, this colossal human and sociopolitical expanse, requires close attention, study, and respect. Through our own Soviet experience we are well aware of the immense creative force that a revived sense of national worth can become and of the creative role that a people's distinctive features can play in their organic links with other equal and free peoples. This process is now ascendant in Asia and the Pacific: Everything there is in motion, and by no means everything is established. The new mixes with the old; the foundations of life that only yesterday seemed immutable are today receding before the wind of change -- social, scientific, technical, and ideological change. This, if you like, is yet another period in world history of revival, a revival that holds out enormous potential for progress. And not only for Asia and Oceania.

The fate of the entire world will largely depend on the way in which further socioeconomic and political devleopment there progresses and what processes prevail in relations among states.

Socialism is an (supplying additional passages)

Page R 13, paragraph two, line four reads in PRAVDA: spot in the Asia and Pacific Ocean area (adding "Asia and")

Page R 14, paragraph two, last line reads in PRAVDA: some of them -- Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Speaking in a (picking up paragraph three, line one, adding passage)

Page R 16, paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: of conjectures about the buildup by the (rewording, deleting editorial note)

Paragraph four, line nine reads in PRAVDA: principles of Pancasila and Bandung have not sunk (omitting editorial note)

Page R 17, paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA has "now" instead of "not" (correcting typo)

Paragraph six, line four, PRAVDA has "Pacific" instead of "Indian"

Page R 18, paragraph one, line three reads in PRAVDA: strengthen stability, particularly an accord to refrain from antisubmarine activity (correcting typing error)

Paragraph six, line twelve reads in PRAVDA: correct way this step of ours and evaluate it (rewording, deleting "unilateral")

Page R 19, paragraph six, line seven reads in PRAVDA: Ilich Lenin wrote: "We have now (adding quotation marks)

Paragraph six, line eleven reads in PRAVDA: 'science' (adding single quotation marks)

Paragraph six, last line reads in PRAVDA: complete the whole 'course'" (vol 44, p 152)

That, comrades, is (adding quotation marks and reference)

Page R 20, second paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: Thank you, comrades.

(Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with great attention and accompanied by prolonged applause.) (adding sentence, deleting editorial note)

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Punishment for Officials

AU311216 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 27 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of the responsibility of a number of officials for the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Fomin, former chief engineer at the Chernobyl AES, has been expelled from the party for flagrant errors and omissions in work, for negligence in ensuring reliable power station exploitation, and for carrying out an experiment in power block No 4 without proper preparation and consent from the appropriate organs, which resulted in an accident with grave consequences. Comrade Zavalnyuk, acting chief of the southwestern district of the State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry, has been sternly reprimanded for the unsatisfactory organization of control over the safety of operations at atomic power stations, and for unprincipled and liberal treatment of infringements of production instructions, corresponding norms, and regulations by the personnel and leaders of these enterprises; the reprimand has been recorded in his file. He has been found unsuitable for this job.

Comrade Parashin, party committee secretary at the Chernobyl AES, and Comrade Hamanyuk, Pripyatskiy gorkom first secretary, have been strictly called to account by the party. Comrade Parashin has been dismissed from the office he held.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has ordered the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Administration of the southwestern district of the State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry, and leaders of the Chernobyl, the Zaporozhye, the South Ukrainian, and the Rovno AES's to take urgent steps to ensure that atomic power stations operate in a reliable and safe way, to boost discipline, order, and good organization at all levels of control and production, and to increase the responsibility of cadres for the steady observance of production instructions and regulations for the operation of reactors. They have been ordered to retrain and certify all personnel in 1986.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Secretariat, obkoms, and Kiev gorkom have been requested to take concrete steps to raise the standards of leadership in party organization at atomic power stations, to intensify theeducation of workers, engineers, technicians, and leading workers in the spirit of high responsibility for the matter at hand, and to pay particular attention to the well-timed and full settlement of all problems concerning the guaranteed safety of work at these enterprises.

Petrosyants on Lessons of Chernobyl

PM311346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 6

[Interview with A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Nuclear Power, by A. Pokrovskiy: "The Fate of Nuclear Power Stations. A.M. Petrosyants, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Nuclear Power, Answers PRAVDA Readers' Questions" -- no place or date specified; first four paragraphs are a PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] They are already firmly established in mankind's life. Some 350 power reactors with a total capacity in excess of 250 million kilowatts were operational in the world at the beginning of this year. Nuclear power stations play a leading role in the poower industry of many countries. For example, they account for 30 percent of all power porduced in Bulgaria, 35 percent in Switzerland, 39 percent in Sweden, 50 percent in Belgium, and as much as 65 percent in France.

But the accident at Chernobyl and a number of accidents and incidents at nuclear power stations in the United States, Britain, and the FRG have made people more acutely aware of the fact that the peaceful atom demands a special approach. Incidentally, this also applies to other modern achievements of scientific and technical progress, be it space science, the use of super-high pressure, or highly toxic chemical elements.

The scientific and technological revolution places in man's hands increasingly sophisticated and powerful tools of labor but simultaneously demands a noticeable enhancement of the standard of their utilization and a different level of technical thinking. This has already happened on many occasions in the history of civilization. "In the late 18th and early 19th century," reader I. Dakhno from Kieve reminds us, "there was powerful opposition to railroad transportation, which was perceived as the cause of many ills. But technological progress cannot be halted. We have gotten used to trains and made use of them. The lesson of Chernobyl is that it is necessary to learn to avoid major accidents."

The government commission report which was examined by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo testifies that serious and long-term conclusions have been drawn from the events at Chernobyl. At the same time, many readers have asked a number of specific questions concerning the future fate of nuclear power stations. We asked Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Petrosyants to reply.

[Pokrovskiy] Andranik Melkonovich, let us begin with the No 4 power unit where the accident occurred. It is well known that preparations are under way to mothball it inside a so-called "sarcophagus." "But how will the cooling problem be solved?" our reader O. Matskevich from Gorkiy asks. "After all, the mothballed power unit is a furnace with a capacity of about 1 megawatt."

[Petrosyvants] This factor has been taken into account. The "sarcophagus" is a complex engineering structure and not just some kind of sealed casing impervious to radioactive emission. Provisions have been made for appropriate ventilation with reliable filters. A special cooled slab has been constructed beneath the reactor's foundation, with heat exchangers and almost 200 thermocouples installed underneath it for thorough observation of the temeprature inside the "sarcophagus." Thus it will be constantly monitored.

The structure is mainly of concrete and metal. The behavior of these materials under radiation conditions has been studied sufficiently well, and we can be assured of their reliable service for many decades.

[Pokrovskiy] A. Konofolskiy from Shuakhevi settlement in the Adzhar ASSR takes up the same subject with the following question and suggestion: "It is evident that a large quantity of nuclear fuel still remains inside the reactor and, no matter how much you cool down the reactor, it will remain a potential threat. The only correct way out is to start extracting the reactor's contents and to sort them into what can be reprocessed and what should be interred."

[Petrosyants] I have already answered this question in part. Computations by specialists have shown that it would be more useful to inter the radioactive materials on the spot. This will also make it possible to reduce more quickly the level of general background radiation and to create safer conditions to conduct accident repair work. The nuclear fuel remaining in the reactor poses no threat -- this opinion is based on consideration of the laws of nuclear physics.

[Pokrovskiy] Many of our readers, including T. Chibanyuk from Nikolayev Oblast, want to know about the fate of the remaining power units at Chernobyl AES.

[Petrosyants] The No 1 and No 2 power units should start operating by the end of this fall. Initially they will be operated using the tour-of-duty method. The power station personnel will stay at the AES for 2 weeks, living at the tour-of-duty settlement whose construction is approaching completion, and will be replaced after 2 weeks.

As regards the No 3 power unit, which is situated close to the damaged No 4 power unit, the situation there is more complex. What has to be done is to continue the thorough technical investigation, carry out equipment repairs, adjustments, and inspections, and only then decide on its fate, in other words the possibility and time for it being started up.

[Pokrovskiy] Another large batch of questions -- from M. Ivanova from Gorkiy, V. Vasilevskiy from Irkutsk, A. Kolisnichenko from Kiev, A. Lidykh from Moscow, B. Chudakov from the city of Mikhaylov in Razan Oblast, N. Fedorov from Novosibirsk, and others -- refer to the location and construction of nuclear power stations. A Nechipurenko from Krasnodar put it firmly: "My advice is: Build nuclear power stations in uninhabited locations, in the tundra or in the desert."

[Petrosyants] One would like to, but it is not so easy to follow this advice. What was the starting point used by USSR planning organs (from now on, obviously, the new USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation will also deal with these issues) when selecting the location of nuclear power stations? A whole range of questions had to be taken into account: the region's seismicity, the presence of water in sufficient quantities, a more or less developed infrastructure, certain facilities for power station workers and their families, and so on. It is well known that approximately 1,000 people are needed to operate a single reactor. And if we were to include family members and those operating the social, cultural, and medical institutions, the aforementioned figure will at least treble. And finally, the optimal distance from the consumers had also to be determined. Apart from other factors, I will recall just the fact that up to 10 percent of generated power is lost for every 1,000 km of power line. Thus, it is not always easy to reconcile contradictory demands.

Nor must we forget that few countries have the territorial opportunities existing in the Soviet Union. Take for example the countries I have already mentioned: Switzerland with its 41,300 square km of territory, Belgium with 30,000 square km, and both with a high population density.

Even so, as you know, firm and diverse conclusions have been drawn in our country from the events at Chernobyl. They also apply to the consideration of questions concerning the location of future nuclear power stations. New normative requirements are being elaborated on this score.

[Pokrovskiy] Continuing the conversation on the specific features of nuclear power, I would like to quote labor veteran S. Loshch from the Moscow region, who worked for decades years as a senior boiler room stoker: "I have no knowledge of the rules governing the use of uranium reactors and AES power units. I am, however, convinced that in this work it is particularly necessary to observe rigorously the work system and all the rules of equipment safety." V. Vyazovskiy from Zaporozhye thinks the same.

[Petrosyants] Yes, indeed, the veteran has gotten to the root of the problem. Those who have visited nuclear power stations know how greatly the work, routine, and similar conditions there differ from conditions at a coal-fired steam boiler power station. The reactor, in other words the nuclear boiler, is silent, there are no worries about hauling fuel, coal quality, and so on. People just take instrument readings. These conditions lead to mental slackening and even boredom in a disorganized person. Some specialists who are not dealing with the reactor have apparently even forgotten what type of fuel the nuclear power station uses. No wonder the government commission's report noted that experiments with the turbine were conducted at Chernobyl AES without any coordination with nuclear power specialists, the scientific leader, the chief designer, or the chief planner -- to put it briefly, in the way some power station workers became accustomed to at other power stations.

What conclusion has to be drawn from this? The number of nuclear power stations in our country is growing and will continue to grow. We are bound to utilize this virtually inexhaustible source of energy, which moreover makes it possible to divert valuable raw materials like petroleum and gas to other purposes in the interests of the country's national economy. At the same time, however, there must be a growth in the number of specialists to operate the nuclear power stations, and their responsibility for the accident-free and reliable work of nuclear power stations must be enhanced. It is to be expected that the new Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation will impose rigorous order and discipline here. A sharp increase in the humber of simulators for the instruction, training, and retraining of AES workers is envisaged. The personnel must be taught reliable practical skills in running the reactor, including in critical situations when the correct solution may have to be found in just a few minutes.

[Pokrovskiy] I. Avdeyenko from Perm Oblast, M. Sharolya from Kiev, and I. Olenin from Krasnodar Kray are perturbed by letters which have appeared in the press regarding the unsatisfactory standards of construction work at some of the new nuclear power stations.

[Petrosyants] Well, since we are talking about quality, one must mention another specific feature of nuclear power stations -- they demand particularly reliable equipment, in terms of not only the reactors but also the electrical engineering equipment. After all, any defect in the turbine, pumps, generators, or transformers calls for complex operations, first to power the reactor down, and then to power it up again. And yet the equipment produced by electrical machine building plants is not always up to standard.

[Pokrovskiy] Finally, not so much a question but more of a request for information for those of our readers who, like A. Khmelevskikh from Magnitogorsk, want to learn more about the prospects of the peaceful atom's utilization. Your book "Nuclear Power in Science and Industry" [Atomnaya Energiya v Nauke i Promyshlennosti], which examined this problem in detail, was followed quite recently by the Political Literature Publishing House's publication of your new work -- "The Atom Must Not Serve War" [Atom Ne Dolzhen Sluzhit Voyne]. On the basis of an analysis of the current situation, including the lessons of Chernobyl, the book draws the conclusion that it is necessary to step up the struggle to terminate the testing and use of nuclear weapons which threaten mankind with incalculable misfortunes.

[Petrosyants] This view is now spreading increasingly widely all over the world. It is well known that an international forum of scientists for the termination of nuclear tests was held in Moscow recently. Representatives of 32 countries unanimously adopted a declaration which is gaining growing support. The document is particularly significant in view of the fact that it has been drawn up and adopted by highly competent people. It is impossible to answer the burning questions of our time using ideas which are typical of the period before the emergence of nuclear weapons and the current take-off of the scientific and technical revolution.

Concluding the conversation, I would like to end with the words spoken by M.S. Gorbachev in his 14 May statement on Moscow Television: "For us the unquestionable lesson of Chernobyl is that, under the conditions of the further development of the scientific and technical revolution, questions of equipment reliability and safety and questions of discipline, order, and organization acquire paramount importance. The most exacting demands are necessary everywhere and in everything...."

Scientists Describe Cleanup

PM301328 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 29, 28 Jul 86 pp 14-15

[Interview with Academician Valeriy Legasov and Prof Yuriy Sivintsev by Nikita Aleksandrov and Leonid Melchin: "Chernobyl 80 Days After" -- first four paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] A great deal has happened in the two and a half months that have passed since the accident: the tragic death of firefighters, the struggle to keep those in the forefront of these unhappy events alive and healthy, the help furnished by our friends, the malicious pleasures of our ill-wishers in the West, the fears, the anxieties, the hopes, and the desire to learn from this tragic experience.

Many Soviet citizens and foreign readers have written to us to express their distress. From Italy Merlino Rosy writes:

"I was deeply shocked by the misfortune that befell your country. You must believe me when I say that not every Westerner showed callousness.... Many took the misfortune to heart, and displayed compassion and concern for the fate of your children."

Readers would like to know what is being done to cope with the consequences of the accident and whether the Chernobyl plant will be reactivated. Our reporters Nikita Aleksandrov and Leonid Melchin put these questions to Academician Valeriy Legasov, First Deputy Director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, and Professor Yuriy Sivintsev, D.Sc. (Phys. Math.) head of one of its laboratories.

[Question] The tension of the first few weeks after the accident has now greatly reduced. How would you now assess the situation in and around the plant?

Acad. Legasov: It is now clear to everyone that we suffered a very great misfortune. People have died, plant staff have been exposed to radiation and serious economic damage has been done as the Chernobyl plant is no longer generating electricity. To compensate for the loss we have been obliged to make additional outlays. The evacuation of the population from the danger zone, the bringing in of experts, the work of decontamination, the efforts to deal with the consequences of the accident, all this is expensive; it diverts people from other jobs and obliges us to spend resources and money that could otherwise have been used to carry out our economic programmes. But while all that is true, one should not exaggerate the tragic aspect. With each new day the situation is improving. We have accurately assessed the scale of the danger and in the view of both our own experts and their foreign colleagues, the measures taken were correct. Even though it could be said that some things need not have been done at all, while others should have been tackled differently. At any rate, we have got to a point where it is possible to operate almost normally in the danger zone.

Our experts are currently working to activate the plant's first and second units. Service staff will be able to live there though, it is true, further away from the plant than before.

Yet we still cannot say it is all over and done with. Even when the damaged fourth unit has been made a "coffin" or "sarcophagus," whatever you want to call it, that will merely ease the job of decontamination. Actually there will still be plenty to do, nor can it be easily done.

[Question] How is the supervision and control of radiation levels within the danger zone organized?

Acad. Legasov: Firstly, we have installed remote controlled dosimetric systems within the reactor zone. Secondly, we take constant readings from the air and the ground, using equipment installed in helicopters and other means of transportation. Finally, specialists collect and analyze soil samples.

Initial measurements of radiation levels indicated how far from the plant these levels represented a health hazard. The population was evacuated and readings continued to be taken. Further monitoring in May and June clarified the overall picture indicating that some areas within the 30-kilometre zone were less contaminated and that radiation levels there were more auspicious than had originally been thought. It was most vital to investigate the isotope composition. This was thoroughly analyzed for every single inhabited locality, indeed for every square mile. After all, there are short-lived isoltopes which quickly disintegrate within the space of a few months, and others that contain health hazards for far longer.

After these dosimetric data were obtained, the boundaries of the zone were altered. In some places they projected beyond the 30-kilometre radius, in others were near to the centre. The area of the danger zone and contamination levels are steadily diminishing. At the outset the process was rather rapid, as the short-lived isotopes decayed: Now however the process is slower and this is in complete accordance with the laws of radioactive disintegration.

[Question] But doesn't decontamination expedite the process of clearing up?

Acad. Legasov: Certainly. Wherever decontamination has been undertaken, radiation levels drop more quickly. However, one must realize that this is no simple matter. Plenty of meadowland and forest has been polluted, so while you clean up the soil trees continue to emit gamma radiation, and this complicates things greatly.

We are employing three decontamination techniques. In cases of heavily contaminated soil, we simply remove it. The surface layer is shovelled into containers which are subsequently driven to special radioactive waste dumps.

The second, so-called wet, technique involves bathing contaminated surfaces with a special solution. We do this to clean up roads, buildings, structures, machinery and equipment. Contaminated water is collected and purified of radioactive elements, which are also buried.

Effectiveness varies depending on the environment and level of contamination. Sometimes radioactive levels may drop 3-4 or even ten times over after a single treatment. Scientists are now suggesting new solutions and experimenting with them.

Finally, the third technique is the dry treatment. The surface is sprayed with a special solution which polymerizes, shortly afterwards, to become a film whose components hold the contaminated particles. That done, the film is removed, rolled up, and dumped. Now and again the operation has to be repeated. Though definitely labour-intensive, the advantage of this lies in that, since it is a dry process, it does not create additional challenges; there are no liquid wastes, which could penetrate the subsoil to the water table and subsequently reach rivers and lakes.

[Qeustion] How are the houses of the evacuees cleaned?

Acad. Legasov: Different techniques are used, sometimes the dry method, sometimes the wet one. When houses are heavily contaminated we remove roofs, or even whole sections.

At the same time we counter the spread of radioactivity. That is still not cleaning proper; however, it is absolutely necessary as the uncontaminated or decontaminated areas have to be protected from radioactive dust carried on the wind. Regrettably, there is plenty of this dust. Trucks also present a problem, for as they travel across the danger zone, they carry radioactive particles on their wheels, and these particles could contaminate the sections that have already been cleaned up. Areas which cannot be decontaminated at once are treated with various chemical compounds that quickly harden. As the contaminated parts are crusted over, the wind can no longer blow radioactive dust onto neighbouring decontaminated areas.

[Question] We see that the contamination level is steadily dropping.

Dr Sivintsev: After tons of sundry filtering substances had been dropped on the fourth unit, the radiation release is now over, for all practical purposes.

We are still unable to get right down radiation level is very high there. We use well protected machines such as tanks and armoured carriers to reconnoitre the situation. Now and again we have to employ radio-controlled equipment. True, not every piece of equipment functions when there is a high level emission as this ionizes the atmosphere. Many robots break down due to high ionization of the atmosphere, for which reason we have to protect equipment, to say nothing of people, from radiation.

For all that, we have the situation in hand. We have discovered that the radiation levels in the fourth unit are such that work can be done there. Institute staff have repeatedly entered it. We have installed metering probes and instruments controlling the air temperature, radiation level, and the neutron background. We have found out that at the outset the scale of the damage was greatly exaggerated, even though this accident is the worst in the history of nuclear-power engineering. I can even say that the unit could be reactivated. However that would be extremely costly and after weighing up all the pros and cons we have rejected the idea.

We are entombing the reactor completely in concrete. Construction is being carried on at a sufficient distance from the active zone to avoid risk to human life. We plan to put the "lid" on the "sarcophagus" by the end of autumn. I have just come in from Chernobyl and I can say that work there is in full swing. Every morning operations for the day ahead are outlined, and at 8 p.m. results are noted, bottlenecks are identified, and what should be done to rectify the situation and how is decided immediately, which means that these particular questions are then closed. Generally speaking, there is every reason to believe that our plans will be implemented fully.

[Question] Does that mean Chernobyl will have a lifeless concrete mound as autumn ends?

Dr Sivintsev: It won't be a lifeless mound. The unit will be under constant supervision. The concrete walls will have passageways, while metering equipment will be installed inside. The "sarcophagus" will isolate the radioactive fuel and contaminated air will be thoroughly purified. Nothing will be released except heat, as the project allows for special heat exchangers. In a way, that is more or less what we usually do with reactor fuel exhaust. Indeed, whenever the reactor at an atomic power plant completes what we call its routine "campaign," in short, uses up its fuel, the fuel is loaded into screened vans and taken away for processing. The waste is buried in mounds (disposal sites) to remain there under constant supervision and control.

[Question] How long will the Chernobyl "sarcophagus" last?

Acad. Legasov: In principle, for hundreds of years. But perhaps our descendants, if they need to, will find ways and means of moving the waste elsewhere, or of rendering it absolutely harmless.

[Question] There is much talk, especially in the West, about the disposal of nuclear waste.

Dr Sivintsev: I still maintain that nuclear power is ecologically the least harmful method of generating electricity. All other industries discharge waste into the environment, though the ecosphere should not be turned into one vast garbage tip. Nuclear power plants do not emit their waste. The waste is transformed into a solid state (usually in glass or ceramic that cannot react in any way with the environment) and dumped at the disposal sites.

[Question] What can be said today about the causes of the accident?

Acad. Legasov: It is for the government commission to investigate the causes. As far as I know, we have a more or less clear picture of the basic events leading up to the tragedy. After all the details have been elucidated, the officials will in due course fully inform our people and the world public. For the time being I can only say that what occured was almost inconceivable, the upshot of a whole chain of events, each of which is also most unlikely. The accident has also compelled us to assess once again the principles on which our national nuclear power engineering industry operates, including plant deployment and the standard of technological and personnel competence. In short, everything is being done to preclude the possibility of any repetition of this unhappy accident.

SUPREME SOVIET 25 JULY PRESIDIUM SESSION REPORTED

PM301402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chaired by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in the Kremlin on 25 July.

The Presidium examined the question of Georgian SSR soviets' practical leadership of the work of deputies' groups and public initiative posts and organs in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy T.V. Rostiashvili, a turner at Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aircraft Plant, spoke on behalf of deputies acquainted with the practice in the republic. G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.V. Tereshkova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, took part in the discussion of this question.

A resolution which will be published in the press, was adopted on the question under discussion.

The USSR Supreme Soviet then examined the question of the draft plan for the preparation of USSR legislative acts and USSR government resolutions for 1986-1990. A report by USSR Justice Minister B.V. Kravtsov was heard on this question. T. Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and S.A. Halayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the AUCCTU, addressed the session.

Certain other questions of state life were examined.

Comrades P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, and Yu. F. Solovyev took part in the discussion of questions on the agenda.

CONTROL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES GOSPLAN INSTITUTE

PM310810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. On Serious Shortcomings in the Activity of the Leadership of the USSR Gosplan Planning and Normatives Scientific Research Institute in Organizing Scientific Research in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Requirements"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has checked out the activity of the USSR Gosplan Planning and Normatives Scientific Research Institute (NIIPIN). The decision adopted points out that the institute's leadership and party bureau failed to ensure the fulfillment of important tasks in solving theoretical problems of improving national economic planning -- tasks entrusted to it by party and government decisions. The institute's communist leaders have not drawn proper conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum decisions and have still not formulated approaches to the necessary reorganization of its scientific activity with an orientation toward solving urgent questions of planning and norm-setting dictated by the new stage in the Soviet economy's development. The institute has still not defined measures to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Institute Director A. Kovalevskiy, a CPSU member, unsatisfactorily tackles the formation of an integral range of research topics ensuring the systematic elaboration of progressive planning, norm-setting, and management methods in industrial and agricultural production. The task of creating unified methods for providing normative backup for the drafting of the national economic plan has not been fulfilled. In recent years not one piece of fundamental research into urgent problems of improving planning has been fulfilled at the NIIPIN. Elaborations of particular methods, recommendations, norms, and normatives, many of which could be fulfilled by sector-based science, are becoming the institute's chief scientific output. A procedure has not been drawn up for introducing finished work, and there are no criteria for assessing it. Without discussion and approbation in industrial sectors, a considerable proportion of the institute's output is considered introduced on the judgment of USSR Gosplan departments.

The quality of the NIIPIN's scientific output does not meet the demands for the fundamental reorganization of planning work, as defined by the 27th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum resolution. Individual pieces of research amount just to writing instructional documents, conducting the simplest engineering-economic accounts, and drawing up expert conclusions. The institute's leadership tolerates the fact that an automated system of norms and normatives has been in the process of development for more than 10 years, and an automated planned accounting system for 21 years.

The NIIPIN leadership has been unable to organize systematic and purposeful work by the collective of scientists of the institute and its two branches (in the cities of Kiev and Yerevan), where 907 people work. Work plans are drawn up formally, and the management is not guided by them in practice. The practice of arbitrarily deferring fulfillment times and even of excludidng current research from the plan has been established -- which has led to a reduction in the volume of fundamental work and an increase in minor topics. There has been a considerable increase in the number of additional targets from the USSR Gosplan; they amounted to 57 percent of the plan in the last 5-year plan but 120 percent in 1984.

The existing structure and functions of the institute's subdivisions do not ensure a comprehensive approach to research. Some 127 minor sectors and small departments have been set up in the institute and its branches. [paragraph continues]

Their activities are disparate and poorly coordinated. At the same time, a number of subdivisions which elaborated problems of a theoretical and methodological nature have been eliminated in recent years.

The institute's leadership and party bureau poorly tackle the selection, training, and placing of cadres. The diminution in the creative nature and scientific significance of the staffers' labor has resulted in the fact that there are virtually no prominent scientists or production organizers among them. Only seven of the institute's scientific subdivisions are headed by doctors of sciences.

The scientific council has not become a center of methodical leadership of the research being carried out. At its sessions there are no fruitful discussions on problems of improving planning and managment, the theory and methodology of norm-setting, the utilization of natural resources, and environmental conservation. The council is made up chiefly of NIIPIN scientists and USSR Gosplan workers. It includes virtually no representatives of academy, sector, and VUZ science or of industrial and agricultural production.

The NIIPIN party bureau does not display proper exactingness toward communist leaders' unconditional fulfillment of party and government directives on reorganizing scientific research and enhancing its efficiency.

The decision points out that the USSR Gsplan (Comrade N.P. Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan) has long tolerated the fact that the institute's collectives does not tackle the elaboration of scientific problems in the sphere of planning and norm-setting. The institute's work plans and reports are not examined at session of the USSR Gosplan Collegium. The Gosplan's order for research is of a narrow applied nature which has led to a lowering of the theoretical and methodological standard of the work being done. The institute has not been given practical assistance in organizing coordination work with co-executors in sector-based science. Base sectors and enterprises have not been allocated to conduct experiments, nor organizations to introduce finished work. The NIIPIN works in isolation from other USSR Gosplan and USSR Academy of Sciences institutes and from VUZ science.

The USSR Gosplan leadership and party committee have not taken the necessary measures to eliminate serious shortcomings in the NIIPIN's scientific activity and its incorrect leadership on the part of a number of Gosplan workers.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee imposed a party penalty on Comrade A.M. Kovalevskiy, director of the USSR Gosplan NIIPIN and CPSU member, for serious shortcomings perpetrated in the organization of scientific research work and for unsatisfactory reorganization of the institute's activity in the light of the 27th party congress decisions.

The institute's party bureau was instructed to step up monitoring of the management's activity in forming thematic plans, of their execution, and of the introduction of finished work and to exert greater influence on the selection, placing, and training of scientific cadres.

Note was taken of the statement by Comrade S.A. Sitaryan, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, that measures will be taken to fundamentally improve the organization of scientific research work at the NIIPIN with regard to the 27th CPSU Congress requirements. Comrade N.P. Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan and CPSU member, was severely reprimanded for the low standard of leadership of the NIIPIN's work and poor monitoring of its activity.

LAST LINE

The USSR Gosplan party committee was charged with examining the question of the responsibility of the Communist leaders of Gosplan departments who permitted serious shortcomings in leadership of the NIIPIN's activity.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTRY SHORTCOMINGS CRITICIZED

LD302112 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin today at a joint session of the consumer goods and services for the population commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet a discussion was held on the question of the fulfillment by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry of the state plan tasks in increasing output, expanding the selection, and raising the quality of footwear.

It was noted that organizational, economic and social measures for speeding up the development of the branch of industry have been worked out by the ministry and are being realized.

At the same time, the deputies said the ministry is slowly reorganizing work. The selection and quality of the footwear being produced does not meet the increased demands of the population. Substantial headway has not taken place in the work by the industry and commerce in researching, forecasting and forming the population's demands.

In the commissions' decision it is proposed that the USSR Ministry of Light Industry implement specific measures to eliminate the noted shortcomings, raise the level of management and effectiveness of control over the work of the footwear and leather and ensure the utilization of all opportunities envisaged by the new economic machinery.

Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Demichev.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT SESSION

PM311300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held to examine topical questions of economic building.

The following reports were heard and discussed: A report by the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet on its work to speed up scientific and technical progress; a report by the republic State Agro-industrial Committee on the state of the supply of fruit and vegetable produce to the population of Moscow and on additional measures to improve it; a report by the Tatar ASSR Council of Ministers on Soviet and economic bodies' work to satisfy the population's needs for construction materials; and a report by the Tambov oblispolkom on enhancing the effectiveness of fixed production capital used on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The presidium examined certain other questions and adopted appropriate resolutions.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

REPORT ON NIKONOV'S TOUR OF MOLDAVIAN SSR

PM311201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Moldavia"]

[Text] Advanced methods of economic management are becoming increasingly characteristic of the country's agro-industrial complex. A businesslike, principled discussion was held on the subject of reserves for speeding up the restructuring of this complex and achieving the highest possible results in light of the decisions taken by the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum during the 17-19 July visit to Moldavia by V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During his meetings with kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and agro-industrial complex specialists V.P. Nikonov enquired about progress made in introducing intensive technology. It was noted in this connection that the way to considerably increase the return on crop farming and stockraising lies through the extensive use of such technology. The need was stressed to pay greater attention to product quality and to greater mechanization of work connected with the cultivation of agricultural crops and the grain harvest.

During a visit to the Moldavian SSR Academy of Scineces Biology Center and other science organizations, the problem of increasing the topicality of scientific research and linking it more closely with the practical tasks facing the agro-industrial complex was discussed.

In this connection the question was raised during the meetings and talks with workers at a number of science and production associations of the need for these associations to become more active catalysts in speeding up sovkhoz and kolkhoz development and to receive more effective assistance in mastering all things new and progressive.

The importance of enhancing the role played by the thoughtful application of economic management methods and the self-financing of enterprises in the agro-industrial complex was discussed. Collaboration among agro-industrial units also needs to be improved. For example, in the organization of fruit and vegetable deliveries and the formation of a processing shop network, sovkhozes and kolkhozes on one hand, and cooperative society members on the other must establish more clearly defined ties.

Particular attention was paid to the prevention of harvest losses. One of the problems discussed concerning speeding up the construction and assimilation of capacities by the trailer plant in the city of Tiraspol, where the manufacture of the refrigerators so essential for the transportation of vegetables, fruit, and berries over long distances is being organized. At present inner reserves are not being fully utilized in this respect, and the USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Construction are failing to coordinate their actions. Performance suffers because of this. Measures have been outlined to rectify the situation.

V.P. Nikonov was accompanied on his trip by S.D. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; and I.P. Kalin, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers.

SUMY MACHINE BUILDING SEMINAR CONCLUDES

PM281516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Seminar Held"]

[Text] Sumy, 26 Jul -- A republic seminar-conference of the party organization secretaries of machine building enterprises ended here yesterday.

The conference participants noted that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress require a intensification of organizational, political, and ideological work to accelerate the development of machine building and to fundamentally improve the technical standard and quality of output.

A.I. Volskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section, took part in the seminar-conference's work.

LENINGRAD SHOPS EXTENDS SALES HOURS

LD312302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Summary] Leningrad shops now stay open until midnight, while more than half the number of enterprises dealing with food provisions will now work on an extended schedule. Trading hours have been changed as a result of numerous requests from shoppers, particularly working women. The number of shops with extended opening hours will be increased and the number of self-service food stores open on Sunday has been doubled. According to the RSFSR Ministry of Trade, other industrial centers, such as Perm, Sverdlovsk, Tomsk, and Yaroslayl are looking into the possibilities of introducing similar changes. Some trade enterprises in the Udmurt republic already open at 6 a.m.

ALCOHOL SALES REDUCED IN UZBEKISTAN TOWN

LD312254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] In Kokand, Uzbekistan, many public catering enterprises in the town have stopped selling alcoholic drinks. The subsidiary farm of Kokanda's public catering trust supplies produce for canteens and shops, while the proceeds from marketing the produce are put into restoring ancient buildings, many of which have been converted into modern tea houses, cafes and bars, in which alcohol is not sold. The trade turnover plans have been increased by R500,000 over the course of a year. Twelve cafes have been built in populous parts of town in a short time, and production of ice cream and juice has been doubled by the trust.